The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL.

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The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, TWO DOLLARS a year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS; five copies EIGHT DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a club of TEN subscribers, at $1,50 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself; or may retain one dollar as his compensation. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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se12

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HAVING ENTERED INTO A COPARTNERSHIP FOR THE SALE OF
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we are prepared to offer to the public one of the largest and BEST SELECTED STOCKS that has ever been opened in this city, comprising suits of all kinds for
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and in sizes from four to eighteen years. It being our purpose always to keep on hand a large and varied assortment,
Manufactured by the best Houses in New York and Boston,
we are confident that we can offer inducements
EQUAL TO ANY EASTERN HOUSES
and at prices just as reasonable.
GRAY & LOGAN,
For the present occupying part of Store
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se21-2w

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Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,
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Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

S. LINDSAY, JR.....J. TELFORD.
LINDSAY & TELFORD,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,
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AND
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JAMES DALZELL & SON,
Lard Oil Manufacturers,
And Dealers in Crude and Refined Petroleum, and Lubricating Oils.
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COMMISSION MERCHANT
For the Sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms.
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CHANDELIERS.
BRACKETS, CORNICES,
CANDELBRASS, LAMPS, &c., &c.,
REGILDED OR REBRONZED,
and made equal to new. Also, CHANDELIERS, etc., made to burn Carbon Oil, at the Lamp and Oil Store of
WELDON & KELLY,
sep7 164 WOOD street, near SIXTH.

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ALADDIN LAMP STORE.
WILLIAM M. MURRAY,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c.,
And Dealer in
LUBRICATING & REFINED OILS,
NO. 43 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to. se7

PITTSBURGH BREWERY.
JOSHUA RHODES,
Brewer, Malster and Hop Dealer,
DUQUESNE WAY, BETWEEN IRWIN ST. AND ST. CLAIR STREET BRIDGE.
se9 PITTSBURGH.

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REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
The attention of dealers and others is respectfully solicited to our large and varied assortment of
AMERICAN WATCHES,
acknowledged by all who use them to be the BEST watch for every day wear. They are not liable to get out of order, and keep time to the second. We have them put up in silver and gold cases of every description. se7

ROOFING OFFICE, 127 FOUBTH STREET.—GRAVEL, CANVAS, CEMENT and GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—All materials pertaining to the business on hand, such as
Canvas, Felt, Cement and Paint,
for the preservation of Tin, Iron and Copper Roofs. Also, Iron saturated for Roofs, and Iron clad Buildings. Porches made firm to walk on and roofs of leaky buildings repaired.
B. F. SHOPE
se14

WM. STEINBACHER,
(Successor to Pichel & Brother.)
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
se21:ly No. 56 Market st., Pittsburgh.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, PROPRIETOR.
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"THE UNION" HOTEL,
ARCH STREET,
Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS.
THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
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THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET.
M'KEESPORT, PA
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

T. A McCLELLAND,
GENERAL AUCTION
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Sales Room and Office,
NO. 55 FIFTH STREET,
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.
Sales effected of
Stocks, Real Estate, Furniture, &c.
AT EITHER
Sales Room, Dwellings or in the Country.
Daily Sales at 2 and 7 o'clock,
OF ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.
☞ CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. ☜
se7

JAMES IRVIN, manufacturer of
Oil of Vitriol and Aqua Ammonia.
Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1863.

Written for the Commercial.

Faint Sketches of Men of Our Day.

NO. VIII.—GEN. M'COOK.

Undoubtedly, the jolliest general in our army is one Alexander McDowell McCook. Educated at West Point, never out of the service, and always associating with soldiers, he claims to know nothing outside of his duties. Perhaps there is not another officer in the army who has less *pretense* than General McCook. What he *does* know thoroughly, is the regulations governing the army, and the tactics. He is a most superb drill master.

At the never-to-be forgotten battle of Bull Run, some of our generals, as well as a few of the civilians who happened to remain on the ground, observed one, and *only one* regiment of our men marching off in good order. The regiment, I believe was the First Ohio; whether my memory serves me right or not, I can be positive in stating that it was commanded by Col. McCook, who thus attracted the notice of his superiors, and the result was, that in making brigades in Ohio, he was first on the list. When Gen. Anderson took command of the Department of the Ohio, and our troops poured into Kentucky from the Western States, Gen. McCook, being the senior general, assumed the command of all the troops beyond Louisville, and from that hour down to the present time he has had the honor of commanding from seventeen to twenty thousand men. I have alluded to the services his troops rendered elsewhere, and need only add that, in every engagement but one, in which they participated, they bore themselves as well, in every respect, as any troops in the service. As may be supposed from the introduction, the General is a great favorite in the army; in a social sense. Always ready for a joke, inclined to look on the cheerful side of things, even when other men give way to the "blues," with the most infectious, care-free laugh I ever heard, he is pretty sure to be surrounded by a gay party. The General is quite young, being only a little over thirty. He is a trifle over medium height, weighs something over two hundred and twenty pounds, has short, light hair, light, faint moustache, round face, full forehead, sparkling blue eyes, very well formed nose, lips like a girl's, and a complexion as clear and fair as a child's—a remarkably good humored face and figure, taking it all in all.

Meadville and Titusville.

Col. FORNEY, in an editorial letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, gives the following sketches of Meadville and Titusville in this State:

Meadville is the county-seat of Crawford, and is one of the oldest and most interesting towns in this section. * * * * * * * Here we met another evidence of the enterprising spirit destined to convert these border counties into great centers of trade and prosperity. While the Sunbury and Erie railroad, which ought to connect our city with Erie, is as yet uncompleted, while we are thus cut off from intercourse with the lake, leaving this entire people mainly dependent upon New York, (the newspapers of which arrive at Erie twelve hours before our own,) foreign capital has been invoked to build a road one hundred miles long, connecting Meadville with Erie, and so with New York. This road was laid down in an inconceivably short time, and is now doing an enormous business. The depot would reflect credit upon any metropolitan city. It is nearly as large as that at Broad and Prime, and much more elegant. Connected with it is a large and splendid hotel—a desideratum for which Meadville has long devoutly wished. The Meadvillians are justly proud of this fine structure, and are warm in their utterances of gratitude to the Hon. Darwin A. Finney, who lives in princely style at this point, and but for whose energy and perseverance the road never would have been built. I heard many expressions of regret, that while this fine enterprise had been quietly and rapidly completed, the great line extending from Philadelphia to Erie remains unfinished. Let us hope, however, now that the Pennsylvania road, with its energetic president and directors, has possession of the Erie road, a short time only will be permitted to elapse before that improvement is seccessfully completed.

TITUSVILLE.

Titusville, Crawford county, heretofore an inconsiderable village, with a population three years ago of not more than four hundred inhabitants, now contains nearly four thousand, and is realizing more wealth, by reason of the oil product alone, than California is sending here in gold. The habits of the people of Titusville and vicinity had become so settled, and they had so long lived an isolated life, that even after the great discovery in the oil region they could not conceive that a railroad could be built to tap that wonderful district, and to open it up to the commerce of the world; and they were accordingly startled from their propriety, when, on the 1st of October, 1862, a locomotive dashed into their midst, dispelled their prejudices, awakened their energies, and taught them that they were the citizens of a progressive world. The enterprise of two or three individuals, associated under the name of the Oil Creek Railroad, with but little wealth, outstripped that of three or four grand incorporated companies; that enterprise has been rewarded with a munificence only equalled by the energy which originated it. The names that deserve to be honored in this connection are Thomas Struthers, of Warren, Dr. W. S. Streator, of Cleveland, and Samuel M. Lawrence, formerly of Harrisburg, and now a resident of Warren.

Passing through the streets of Titusville, and observing many evidences of thrift and prosperity, the fine mansions erected, or in the course of erection, in the neighborhood, the streets crowded with teams moving to and fro from the oil region, I felt that those bold and enterprising men had been abundantly rewarded. It is a noteworthy fact that the officers and men on the railroad between Titusville and Corry, including, of course, the gentlemen referred to, are ardent Republicans and Union men. Let me add, in this connection, that our party have nowhere received more courtesy and attention than from the able and courteous Secretary and Treasurer of the Oil Creek Railroad, John F. McPherson. Before we reached Titusville we were admonished that it was so crowded with people (as, indeed, it was) and so barren of accommodation (as, indeed, it was not) that there was no decent hotel in which we could be entertained; and yet, when we arrived, we found not only a hearty welcome, but a generous and hospitable one. We halted at the Moore House, the captain of which is known in this region as Major Sam Mills, an old Schuylkill county man, who, like a good many others in this region, stuck to the Democratic party until it went over to slavery, and is now an ardent and devoted Republican. He is a regular Boniface, reviving the pictures of the olden time. When he greeted us at the door, I almost fancied that the landlord in the Canterbury Tales was standing before me.

Excepting by our good friend Foreman, at the Boston House at Corry, we were nowhere more kindly received. To show you how Titusville has grown, apart from the increase of population, I need only tell you that eighteen hundred two-horse teams arrive and depart every day from and to the oil wells. The post office contains three hundred and ninety-one boxes, and this number does not appear to be half sufficient for the accommodation of the increasing wants of the public. On the evening previous to our visit, the postmaster mailed over five hundred and fifty letters. A fine new banking house is in course of erection at that place. Mr. Chase, the president of the bank, has lived in this region for forty years. When he came here the settlements were ten miles apart, and the many incidents of his early experience among the wilds of Pennsylvania would form an interesting volume. On one occasion, making a campaign through the woods, he killed fifteen deer in three and a half days, and during one fall season fifty-six wild turkeys.

There resides at Titusville Mr. E. L. Drake, the original discoverer of the oil product. He is a man of good habits, respected in the community, industrious and useful; and yet such are the freaks of fortune, that while this enormous development of wealth has been given to the world, and from which many others have realized princely fortunes, it has been the misfortune of Mr. Drake, owing to the peculiar localities in which he started, and the general vicissitudes that attend all inventors in new fields, he has reaped none of the fruits of his golden harvest.

The National Debt.

One of the most remarkable productions of the day is a pamphlet by A. B. Johnston, Esq., of Utica, on the subject of taxation and national debt. This gentleman is well known as one of the profoundest thinkers of our country, whether in regard to finance, or the more abstract domain of pure metaphysics. He has been a banker the greater part of his life, and his opinions have always been considered as high authority by his associates, and not by these more than those who have been in charge of public means and credit.

From his villa at Utica, in retirement, to which he has retired in a green old age, with the full possession of all his faculties, he has recently promulgated his views on the subjects intimated with force and clearness. As they are generally in accordance with those we have expressed in this circular, and are calculated, when understood, to give confidence and strength to the loyal American people, at a time too, most opportunely, when their enemies have sought by all the artifices, frauds, and falsehoods of rebellion, to weaken and destroy them, we can, therefore, do our readers and correspondents at home and abroad, no better service than to allude to some of Mr. Johnston's propositions, particularly as the inquiry is now constantly made, what is to be the effect of the increase of our government loans, especially as a new one has come into the street, and is about to be taken by the associated banks. His proposition is boldly advanced, that "Government loans increase a nation's capital to the amount of its loans."

This principle, which is well understood in England, and has been there so successful in its results, as to give rise to the famous and unpopular saying—"A national debt is a national blessing," was singularly illustrated in our own case when the "debt of the Revolution was consolidated into public stock." We quote Mr. Johnston's own words:

"The debt was of doubtful value, but the stock into which it became consolidated was equivalent, in its commercial and industrial effect, to a like amount of gold and silver, and every branch of business felt the new capital, and expanded accordingly. A like result attends, measurably, every new issue of Government stock. The stock requires for its continued vitality, that the Government shall annually exact from the people by taxation the interest is payable on the stock, and this exaction constitutes the only practical difference between stock and gold; consequently, the annual benefit or injury which a country will sustain by reason of such a stock will depend on whether the benefit is more or less than the interest abstracted annually from the country in the taxes which the stock occasions. In this particular, Government stocks are not essentially different from bank notes, for all bank notes represent the promissory notes of some borrower, who pays interest on the bank notes, and who collects from the public, in the way of profits, the interest which he pays the banks. We know that capital is ordinarily borrowed with avidity, and interest paid thereon as a means of pecuniary gain to the borrower, and hence we may well conclude that the aggregate which the public gain, by means of capital created by Government loans, exceeds the annual taxes necessary for the continued vitality of the Government debt. But this fundimental fact rests on more than the inference just adduced; it being seen practically in the increased activity and general prosperity which always attend what is technically termed an inflation of the currency of a country, the inflation being only a consequence of the ability of all men to obtain loans to the extent that good security can be given therefor. No limit indeed, but the limit of capital obtainable, exists to the industrial operations of any country. As a general rule, every man is active to the extent of capital he can command, and the activity is induced by its expected pecuniary productiveness to the actor. The only evils attendant on currency inflations are the uncertainty and unusual briefness of their continuance; but such evils are not attendant on increased capital by Government loans, they being of permanent duration. The commercial vigor of Great Britain is a living exponent of the effect of great capital on the creative energies of a people, and produced, to a given extent in Great Britain, mainly by national debt, the largest ever created, and which, at every step of its creation, was deemed, by superficial thinkers, a precursor and element of national ruin. The general benefit resulting to individuals from a national debt is analogous to the well understood benefits to every business man residing in a rich city; the fortune to which any man can attain being usually regulated by the wealth of his locality; while the great expense in rent, food and labor in cities, are a tax that every resident willingly pays for the advantage of residing in the neighborhood of accumulated capital."

According to Dr. Eider, who is now universally quoted as authority in relation to the debt and resources of the United States, the amount of the former, considering the loyal portion of the Union as alone responsible, was, on the 1st of May, 1863, $907,199,727, and to this must be added the additional amount about to be placed in this city, Boston and Philadelphia by the Secretary of the Treasury, say fifty millions more.

The interest on this sum is, in fact, equal to only 3½ per cent; for the people have, in fact, loaned the government nearly one-half of it without interest. In other words, they have accepted Treasury notes not bearing interest for their labor, their supplies, their services through this whole war, and without which it could not have been carried on. There has not been, from first to last, expressed in the loyal States a doubt as to their present value, or their final redemption in gold or its equivalent. More than this, the singular spectable has been witnessed of their being eagerly sought for and hoarded in the rebel States, where, as their government currency has become worthless, and is everywhere refused, except at a rate of nine or ten dollars in confederate paper for one of gold, there is yet paid this homage to the solidity and strength of our free government, and the impregnability of its financial power.

We desire at this time merely to bring up for consideration the proposition of Mr. Johnson, which is well worthy of consideration at this period of our nation's history.

This debt, as we now appreciate its existence, is seen in the form of engraved obligations of the government to pay a certain sum of money at a future day, with interest at a fixed rate, semi-annually in gold. These are taken freely at par, varying but little in all the storms which have recently swept the stock market. They are retained as a source of income by some, as a hoard waiting for an opportunity to be used by others; they are also a medium of exchange in the purchase and sale of property of all kinds, and truly represent capital in whosoever hands they are.

Now the distinction to be kept in view is this: If the holder of these government loans represented in its engraved certificates had to pay on the sum he holds more taxes than the amount of interest he received, the possession of these securities would in the end be impoverishing. And if we extend the case of an individual to that of the nation in the aggregate, it is evident universal ruin would follow all who held these securities as their sole estate.

But the facts demolish this theory of a possibility. There is no active business engaged in by the American people which does not produce more than government interest. And this is the secret of our wondrous power.

American skill and industry secure not only a large profit on their investments, but increase their capital with prodigious strides. Millions grow up in a short period out of a few thousands. Great cities increase in population by thousands per cent. between one census and another. The clear profit of the loyal States per annum is thousands of millions, after deducting the cost of production and the consumption by the producers. It will be seen, then, that the national debt of this country is an actual representative of value received, and is as good as gold in whosoever hands its evidences are to be found. It is the most convenient and unquestionable shape that capital can be placed in for further employment, and we already witness its effects in the great prosperity of the loyal States. We have not the slightest doubt that the national debt, thus considered, is at this moment one of the strongest aids we possess in developing new national resources and power, as well as strengthening and perfecting those we already possessed, but were drooping under the very want this war has now supplied, viz: the credit of the nation used as capital and largely distributed among the people; and the national currency, every where valued, popular, and at par.

We must therefore look to prodigious developments as long as this capital, unquestioned and solid in all its parts, remains in the hands of the people. Notwithstanding all our former advances previous to the war, no such amount of money was ever before afloat in this country, and we believe it is to double and treble in the hands of all who use it with the usual American skill.

The proceeds of our taxes are enormously large; more than five times as much as will pay the interest of the national debt as it will stand six months hence. And everywhere around us we see the most cheering advancement in all that solidifies and enriches a nation.

Moonlight Love.

It was born of the moonlight, a perishing gleam,
What wonder, my love, that 'twas only a dream?
A vanishing dream, a beautiful part
Of the infinite love that lives in the heart.

It was born of the moonlight, a delicate ray,
What wonder, my love, that it faded away,
'Mid the glitter and glare of a wearisome life,
Of innermost passion, and outward strife?

Sweet as the scent of a delicate flower,
'Twas the fragrant birth of an indolent hour.
It lived and it died, oh! say not in vain,
While linked with a smile and unmixed with a pain.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer of the Coy Family.

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

Our readers will remember the horrible murder committed in Medina county about the first of last July, by which Mr. Shubel Coy, his wife and child, were butchered in cold blood, and the house then set on fire to hide the traces of the inhuman deed. Since that time the officers of Medina county have been indefatigable in their efforts to trace out the murderer, and they finally arrested in Wisconsin a man named Captain Fred. Streetor, who had formerly lived in Medina, on suspicion of having perpetrated the crime. He left Medina the morning after the murder and went to Cleveland. He was absent but twenty-four hours, and was very flush with money, which he said he had won in Cleveland by gambling. He soon after left the place, and suspicion becoming aroused against him, he was followed and arrested in Kenosha, Wis. He gives no satisfactory account of his whereabouts on the night of the murder, or of how he got the money, and his whole story is improbable and contradictory. About $60 were found upon his person, and among the money were two twenty dollar greenbacks that had blood on the edges. When Mr. Coy got his money from the bank it was put in a sealed envelope. The envelope was in the pocket of a vest, which was under his pillow at the time he was killed. The murderer, after doing his bloody work, obtained the envelope, tore it open at the longer edge, and taking out the money dropped the envelope in the bed-room. There is the mark of a bloody thumb on the center of the envelope, and marks of bloody fingers on the edges, evidently made by the murderer in taking out the bills. On the $20 bills found with Streetor are bloody marks, which upon trial were found to fit exactly with the torn edge of the money envelope. This of itself is most damning testimony of guilt. Streetor was committed to jail to await his trial. He showed, during the examination, the utmost coolness and unconcern.

State Seals of West Virginia.

Photographs of the Great and Less Seals of the State of Western Virginia have just been executed. The disc of the Great Seal is two and one-half inches in diameter. The *obverse* bears the legend "State of West Virginia," the constitutional designation of our republic, which with the motto "*Montani Semper liberi*" ("Mountainers always free,") is to be inserted in the circumference. In the center, a rock with ivy, emblematic of stability and continuance, and on the face of the rock the inscription "June 20, 1863," the date of our foundation, as if "graved with a pen of iron on the rock forever." On the right of the rock, a farmer clothed in the traditional hunting shirt peculiar to this region, his right arm resting on the plow-handles and his left supporting a woodman's axe, indicating that while our territory is partially cultivated, it is still in process of being cleared of the original forest. At his right a sheaf of wheat and a stalk of corn. On the left of the rock, a miner, indicated by a pick-axe on his shoulder, with barrels and lumps of mineral at his feet. On his left, an anvil partly visible, on which rests a sledge hammer, typical of the mechanic arts; the whole indicating the principal pursuits and resources of the State. In front of the rock and figures, as if just laid down by the latter, and ready to be resumed at a moment's notice, two hunter's rifles, crossed and surmounted at the place of contact by the Phrygian cap, or cap of liberty, indicating that our freedom and independence were won and will be defended and maintained by arms. The above is also the legend, motto and device of the less seal, the disc of which has a diameter of an inch and a half.

MR. CORWIN'S PREDICTION.—The course of events in Mexico has vindicated, in a remarkable way, the sagacity of Mr. Corwin, as United States Minister to that Government. He was sent there almost immediately after the present administration came into power, and in July, 1861, wrote to Mr. Seward as follows:

"Europe is quite willing to see us humbled, and will not fail to take advantage of our embarrassments to execute purposes which she would not have dreamed of, had we remained at peace.

"I repeat these suggestions, as my reasons for desiring instructions relating to aid to Mexico in some form suitable to her present exigencies. She is impoverished to the last degree, by forty years of civil war. I cannot find in this Republic any men or any party better qualified, in my judgment, for the task, than those in power. If they do not save her, then I am quite sure she is to be the prey of some foreign power; and they, I fear, can not without our aid. I say *our* aid, for she will look in vain for help elsewhere."

The young ladies of a town in Pennsylvania are said to be keeping a list of the single drafted men, and noting down the reports of the Examining Board, with a view to select sound husbands. That's hard on the boys.

HOW THE POOR ARE TEMPTED.—In the course of an account of parish work at the east end of London, we read: "Go up to this lamp-post, you can count fifteen dram shops visible as you stand there. They have pnt sawdust outside some of the doors, and *sprinkled it with rum* to bait the waverer with its pungent fumes

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

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UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BEAVER.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For President Judge of the District Court.
MOSES HAMPTON.
For Assembly.
I. JOHN P. GLASS,
II. ALFRED SLACK.
III. HANS B HERRON,
IV. WM. H. DENNISTON,
V. THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
For Sheriff.
JOHN H. STEWART.
For Clerk of Courts.
WILLIAM A. HERRON.
For County Treasurer.
DAVID AIKEN, JR.
For Recorder.
ABDIEL McCLURE.
For Register.
WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON.
For County Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON.
For Director of the Poor.
JOHN F. DRAVO.

COMMUTATION MONEY.—Five millions and a half dollars have already been received as commutation, under the Enrolment Act. This sum, and all moneys hereafter to be realized from this source, are to be expended in bounties for enlistments.

THE Richmond *Dispatch* states that the Confederate Government has effected a loan of one hundred millions of francs from parties in France, based upon the cotton now in this country. The Confederate loan in England is flat.

HON. GREEN ADAMS, of Kentucky, Judge HEISTAND; of Louisiana, and Gen. A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas, and other loyal men from the South, assure the Northern people that the present political contest in the North is looked forward to with the greatest anxiety by the Union men in the South. The gentlemen need not be at all uneasy. We are not! for we have too much faith in the good sense, gratitude, and unyielding patriotism of the people of Pennsylvania to believe for a moment that they can forget the services which the "soldier's friend," ANDREW G. CURTIN, has rendered to the Union cause, or be so blinded to their true interests as to wish to intrust the honor of our noble old State to the copperhead keeping of GEORGE W. WOODWARD, who would treble our taxes by assuming the rebel debt, if they would make peace with us.

Our Supreme Court Giving Aid and Comfort to the Rebels.

On last Wednesday the Supreme Court of this State commenced to hear an argument in Philadelphia, on a motion proposing to enjoin the Board of Enrolment from completing the draft. The object of this is to *embroil the State and Federal Courts*. The leaders in this attempt are WHARTON, INGERSOLL, McCALL and BIDDLE, the most notorious copperheads in that city. We learn that Messrs. LOWRIE and WOODWARD are both in attendance, and we have no doubt an understanding already exists whereby this injunction is to be granted. The effort is to get up a fight between the State and Federal Governments. Unless overruled, Messrs. LOWRIE and WOODWARD will, within a few days, decide this conscription act unconstitutional. The counsel for the United States have refused to appear, but prepare for squalls if LOWRIE and WOODWARD know how to raise one.

Military Arrests.

The opponents of the national administration denounce with great vehemence the military arrests that have from time to time been made. This is especially true in Ohio, where the leading idea of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S friends is to denounce them as the worst species of tyranny; now at a very early period and in this immediate vicinity the framers of the Constitution themselves acted on this subject.

No citizen well read in the history of our National Constitution need be told that ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of New York, was emphatically the master mind of the convention which framed our National Constitution. Not only does this appear in the every day debates of that convention, but after all its features were agreed upon it was referred to a committe, of which he was the chairman and chief, to revise its language and see that no useless word was contained therein. When assailed through the press of that day his was the master mind which wrote the larger portion of the Federalist, which all statesmen and judges from that day to this recognize as the ablest cotemporaneous exposition of its true meaning. If any one man thoroughly understood that Constitution ALEXANDER HAMILTON was the man.

During General WASHINGTON'S administration, the four counties of Western Pennsylvania, to wit: Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette and Washington, were declared to be in a state of rebellion against the general Government. This we all know as the Whiskey Insurrection. In 1794 General WASHINGTON ordered an army, 15,000 strong, to march to Pittsburgh to quell this insurrection. General WASHINGTON himself accompanied the army to Bedford, and there left it in charge of the Governors of the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the most tried and trusty friend of General WASHINGTON, accompanied the army to Pittsburgh. A proclamation had been issued declaring these four counties in revolt, but we have never seen any formal declaration of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act.

All the assailants of the government at that day charge this upon them, to wit: Several hundred military arrests that could not be gotten before the civil tribunals of that day, to see what was charged against them. We find, however, in a letter written by Secretary HAMILTON at Pittsburgh, November 17, 1794, to General WASHINGTON, that he himself states that he held one hundred and fifty prisoners, and that every day more were being captured of the leaders of that revolt. Of all these only some three or four were ever tried, and all the convicted were pardoned by General WASHINGTON.

Now the point we make this morning is the practical interpretation put upon our National Constitution, Bill of Rights, &c., by GEORGE WASHINGTON, who presided in the Convention of 1787, and by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, the leading mind in the creation of our National Constitution. If Pittsburghers, who lived sixty-nine years ago, had to submit to these military arrests because the President believed the public safety required it, why should not their sons and grand-sons of 1863, when a rebellion of one thousand times the magnitude of the Whisky Insurrection stalks through the land?

THE extraordinary scene of four murderers being executed on the same scaffold was enacted at Liverpool lately, in the presence of a crowd estimated to number a hundred thousand persons.

THE civil courts have been re-established in the city of New Orleans.

The British Government Waking Up.

Lord PALMERSTON'S administration after tampering for two years with Southern secession appears now to be waking up. The latest intelligence is that Earl RUSSELL has given Mr. ADAMS, our minister, written assurance that the three iron-clad rebel rams, building by the Laird's, shall not be permitted to leave the Mersey. It is true the British Secretaries still intimate that the acts of Parliament do not correct this interference, yet they will take the responsibility and call upon the new Parliament to sustain them. But why has there been heretofore no such taking of responsibility to stop the sailing of the Alabama and Floridaon their pirate errands? Ah, we fear the only answer to be given, is found in our success at Vicksburg, Port Hudson and Gettysburg. Lord PALMERSTON and his administration know that the cause of the North was just as holy in 1861-62 as it is in Sept. 1863, but the waning of the rebellion admonishes them that British commerce on the high seas and the Canadas may not be entirely safe.

We have no doubt that the mass of the English nation is entirely on the side of the Union and the Constitution. The inherent hostility of the British nation to human slavery in all its forms will never allow them to sympathize with JEFF. DAVIS' Republic. But the aristocratic and governing classes so earnestly desire the overthrow of Republican institutions on this continent, that they heartily sympathize with any scoundrel that assails them; aye, even so great a villain as JEFF. DAVIS. We hope the present British Cabinet are really in earnest, and mean in good faith to enforce a strict neutrality; not a neutrality all on the side of the rebels. If they are now honest we shall in future have only France to watch. The present Emperor of France has made up his mind to absorb Mexico and recognize as his ally JEFF. DAVIS. Well, if his tastes run in that way, we have little to say.

THE New York *Tribune*, of the 23d inst., in an able article on our banking future, speaking commendably of the new national banking law, takes occasion to travel out of the record, and with wretched taste, engendered probably by a stray grain of the old Federal leaven, indulges in a paltry fling at ANDREW JACKSON.

"Once more," says the *Tribune*, "the people will have a currency of equal value in every part of the Union, with an assurance that its permanancy is not to be dependent on the partisan caprice of a headstrong President."

President JACKSON overthrew the United States Bank because he believed it dangerous to the institutions of our country. Its immense capital enabled it to control the currency and cause money to be plenty or scarce in any localities it saw proper; in its Board of Directors residethe money power of the country, wielded in secret and totally irresponsible.

The President, acting for the whole people, refused to continue this centralized combination of capital. The capitalists, calling to their aid all whose insolvency rendered banking facilities necessary to commercial existence, and all to whose engagements banking facilities were convenient, as well as the large class of easy going conservatives, ever fearful of change—appealed to the people, and thus arose that memorable political contest, wherein stump speakers, who never saw a bank, enlightened the people on bullion, balances and currency—where every canlidate for town constable was bank or anti-bank, and questions of finance, best discussed by a grave committee of Congress, were made partizan hobbies to gain political power. President JACKSON did not make it a partisan question, and if he was headstrong in maintaining his construction of the Constitution against the immense pressure of every kind, from friends and foes, which was brought to bear, we honor him for it. Firm is a better word than headstrong, and how often during the dark days of '60-61—when the Democratic Secretary of War was stealing our arms, when secession Democrats in the South, and conservative Democrats in the North were organizing the present rebellion, and an imbecile Democratic President was moaning "not in my time, not in my time," how often has the prayer gone up from the patriot lips and heart "Oh, for one hour of ANDREW JACKSON!"

We did not intend to speak at this length. The love of our people is JACKSON'S eulogy. The rebels have mutilated and defaced the monument which covers his remains. Let us on the other hand, by our watchful respect to his memory, show our appreciation for the hero and statesman, for the author of the sentiment which his firmness made good, "*The American Union must and shall be preserved.*"

NEW YORK TAXES.—We are sure it will be interesttng to our readers to know the amount of New York City's Tax bill for 1863. "After the frolic comes reflection," Here it is:—

For State purposes	$2,540,557,15
For County purposes	2,746,465,29
For City purposes	6,037,095,74
To supply deficiencies	5,30,108,23
Total	$11,851,226,41

About $12 for each man, woman and child in the city, or about $100 for each voter. All this is in addition to the Income tax, Stamp tax, license, &c., by the General Government, and the licenses, assessmenys, water tax, and other corresponding outgoes peculiar to the city.

PROSPERITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—The *North American* declares that Philadelphia has never been so full of strangers as it is now. The hotels are running over. They have been so for a long time past. Every boarding house in the city of known reputation is filled. The smaller hotels, that have done scanty business hitherto, are running over with guests. If anybody wishes to know how many vacant houses there are in Philadelphia at this moment, let him try to find one. Under the rent of four hundred dollars there are not ten habitable houses in all Philadelphia at this moment. Look at the advertising columns of the newspapers from day to day, and scarce a house is offered for rent. If such a thing does occur, there are a dozen people after it before the owner is out of his bed. The like of this was never seen before. The hotels and boarding houses teem with people, who spend their entire leisure time in "house-hunting," and without avail.

The reason for all this is, that the depletion of the city by war is more than made up by the influx of refugees from the rebel border. These people, with what means they can get together, have come here for security. They secure small houses and live patiently here until time enables them to return to their homes. People who wonder that our streets are filled, and our theaters so crowded, here have the explanation of the phenomenon. A big army could yet be raised in Philadelphia.

THE Richmond *Whig* says that Gilmore is building a covered way from Fort Wagner to Battery Gregg.

The Orleanist ladies in Paris look at the Emperor, at the opera, through their lorgnettes reversed, so as to make him appear "Napoleon the Little," They mean contempt, the jades.

The recruiting officers in New Jersey now take a photograph of each man as he is enlisted. The plan brings horrible contortions upon the countenances of bounty jumpers.

CYRUS W. FIELD was a passenger in the China. Before his departure from Europe every arrangement had been perfected for the laying of the cable next summer.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

General News--Business in Philadelphia ---Election at Hand---Review of Colored Troops---The Grand Jury Presentment ---Paying off Soldiers---Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24th, 1863.

There is a lull in the excitement which has been pending for the past few days, and the confidence of the public is fully restored. The news from Rosecrans this morning is decidedly satisfactory, and the tone of the markets to-day shows that the fever of alarm has been broken. Everybody about the streets to-day seems to wear a cheerful countenance, superinduced no doubt, to a great extent by the good news from England, from the northern region of Georgia and the balmy spring-like weather which has rested with us yesterday and to-day. The ladies are out in full feather, and the "south side" of Chestnut looks, this afternoon, like the innumerable changing colors of the Kaleidoscope.

The business of Philadelphia was seldom if ever more prosperous than at this time. The cash and short credit system, introduced by Jeff Davis and his coadjutors, has proven the miraculous preservation of many large dealers, although it was a hard struggle at first. It will be a long time, if ever, before an innovation will be made upon it. Third, Market, Front and the lower parts of Chestnut, Arch and streets similarly located, are blockaded with bales, bundles and boxes, with western labels and directions attached.

Our citizens were suddenly reminded today, by the publication of Sheriff Thompson's proclamation, that "election day" is near at hand; and the most exciting one it will be, too, that we have lately witnessed. The "Coppers" are bobbing about now o' nights, and every available man who can deal in invective and cast his filthy slurs against the administration is eagerly sought out and sent into the highways and byways to poison as many as his capacity will admit of. The 13th day of October will sound out a mournful knell to all that mass of corruption.

The review of the colored troops at Chelton Hills this p. m., by Gen. Cadwallader and Staff, passed off very pleasantly. The General expressed himself as being astonished at their proficiency and soldierly bearing. Hon. Henry Winter Davis was present, but no speeches were made. At the close of the review a sumptuous dinner was partaken off by the General, his Staff, and a number of guests. This regiment now numbers about 800 men, and will soon leave for a distant field of operations. It may not be amiss to state in connection with this, that all the soldiers that are able to leave are now being forwarded to their respective regiments.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions made their final presentment yesterday, in the shape of eleven hundred and fifty bills, of which only seven hundred and fifty-four were acted upon. The great number which were ignored certainly gives the widest latitude for saying that the petty magistrates often seek to convert litigation and contention into a source of gain; in fact offering a premium for crime, and "prostituting the province of peace-makers to that of a common barrator." Each succeeding year it seems to grow worse with us, and yet our people bear it with a patience most astonishing.

Major Taggart has been scattering the "greenbacks" about here freely during the week just passed, it going principally to the garrison at Fort Delaware. He paid out about $40,000. Major Riche has been paying out in the hospitals, as follows:

To the Guard at Chester, (400 men,) $42,-000. To West Philadelphia, $93,000. Germantown, $25,000; Chritian street, $10,000. To pay the inmates of all the hospitals in this military district will require $350,000, the sum of $235,000 having already been paid this month in the hospitals, to officers on furlough, discharged men, and men mustered out of the service.

The jam at Concert Hall to night, to hear the eloquent Baltimorean, Henry Winter Davis, was overwhelming. A large number of ladies were present, and the enthusiasm intense. A long time has elapsed since we have had anything so entirely satisfactory and pleasant.

The copperheads have not yet been able to get one single demonstration in this city since the campaign commenced, that could be styled respectable, even in quantity or quality.

Up to the hour at which I write, there is nothing later of importance from Rosecrans, but we shall no doubt have something during the night. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 21st, is alarmed at the position of Bragg's army' and calls for his removal.

Gold subsided to 1,36¼ this p. m., and everything looks better.

ALL the English papers announce that the English Government have determined to stop the rebel rams in the Mersey, and Mr. Adams is said to have received a written assurance to this effect from Earl Russel. The London *Times* continues to approve of this act. The *Shipping Gazette* calls it a stretch of authority, for which the Ministers will be held responsible. The *Herald*, the organ of the Tories, denounces it as a monstrous piece of tyranny:

CAPT. JOHN S. CHATTIN, of Beesley's Point, and Mr. John Trout, of Camden, N. J., while on a fishing excursion up the Tuckahoe river, on the 20th inst., were drowned. Capt. Chattin leaves a wife and four children. Mr. Trout leaves a wife and two children.

POLITICAL.

UNION MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the citizens at the

UNION CLUB ROOMS,

IN

WILKINS HALL,

ON THIS

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26th.

Addresses will be delivered by

Hon. A. W. LOOMIS,
WM. M. SHINN, Esq.,
THOS. J. BIGHAM, Esq. se26:1t

UNION VIGILANCE COMMITTEE of the First Ward, Pittsburgh:

John M. Roberts,	James Reese,
George Wilson,	James Kennedy,
Thomas Reese,	W. B. Hunter,
John H. Sarber,	Benjamin Singerly,
John Gracey,	A. H. Humbert, Esq.,
James Lindsay,	L. S. Johns, Esq.,
George Coffin,	D. Fitzsimmons,
G. W. Smith,	N. P. W. Gotta,
George Humbert,	R. S. Williams,
S. P. Collins,	Capt. A. Miller,
James Jackson,	Adams Getty,
Fred. Schild,	James Gracey,
G. Scheidemantel,	Capt. Alex. Hay,
James McKee,	Allen Cordell,
Wm. Patterson,	Frederick Jacobs,
Joseph P. Haigh,	Jacob Hubley,
Michael Coats,	John Mosley,
Henry Schild,	Samuel Ward,
Robert Elliott,	W. W. Evans,
John Dunlevy,	John W. Hay,
R. S. Berkheimer,	John Casley,
William Boggs,	James G. Moore,
William Troy,	Thomas Maden,
August Brackmyer,	John Cuthbert,
Absalom Fyer,	S. Johnson,
Joseph A. Jenks,	George Ogden.

GRAND

MASS CONVENTION

AT

SHARPSBURG,

ON

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

A GRAND MASS MEETING of the loyal citizens of Sharpsburg, Indiana, Shaler, Collins, and adjoining townships, will be held at SHARPSBURG, on SATURDAY, Sept. 26th, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

RALLY FOR

CURTIN, AGNEW AND THE UNION,

The following speakers will be present:
THOS. M. MARSHALL, Esq.,
Col. F. H. COLLIER,
MARSHAL SWARTZWELDER, Esq.,
Hon. P. C. SHANNON,
Dr. GEO. McCOOK,
JOHN H. HAMPTON, Esq.,
CHAS. W. ROBB, Esq.,
J. L. KOETHEN, Esq., and others.

☞ GEORGE'S GREAT WESTERN BAND will leave Pittsburgh at 11 o'clock, a. m. [se26:1t

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
GO TO
BARKER'S,
se24-3t **59 MARKET STREET.**

WANTED—A GERMAN BOY, from 17 to 18 years of age, who understands gardening to some extent. Apply at this office. se25

CALL at A. BATES', 21 Fifth street, for Sacques, Circulars, Scarlet and Blue Opera Hoods. se26

SCARLET and Blue Opera Hoods; new Sacques and Circulars, at A. BATES, 21 Fifth street. se26

FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY AND TILE.—20,000 Fire Brick; 1,000 bushels Fire Clay; 500 Tile—just received and for sale at our yards, No. 328 LEACOCK street, and corner Anderson street and South Common, Allegheny city.
Also, a superior lot of COAL PIT WAGONS. se26:2t CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER is open for an engagement in either city. Commercial or manufacturing business preferred. A reasonable salary only expected. Has large experience and an extensive acquaintance. Can give the best of city references. Address "K," box 1009, Pittsburgh Postoffice. se26:tf

ATTENTION! BATTERY A.

An adjourned meeting will be held, at the new Armory, SATURDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
A full attendance is desired.
By order of the Captain.
se26:2t L. H. HARRIS, O. S.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
GO TO
BARKER'S,
se24-3t **59 MARKET STREET.**
J. A. WILSON....J. W. CARR....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood street,
Third house above Diamond alley,
se25 *PITTSBURGH.*

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
GO TO
BARKER'S,
se24-3t **59 MARKET STREET.**
W. SHACKLETT.....J. M'LAIN.....J. AUDAY.
SHACKLETT, M'LAIN & AUDAY,
Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
No. 43 Wood street,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh. [se25:6w

1863. NEW FALL 1863.
FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR GENTLEMEN, JUST RECEIVED AT
McCULLOCH'S,
81 Market street.

The largest stock in the city of fine white Shirts, Traveling Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Linen Collars, Neck Ties, Scarfs, Suspenders, Half Hose, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas and Fancy Goods at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

Muslin lined Paper Collars, 10 for 40 cents.
The best, all Paper Collars, made, 16 for 25 cts.
CALL AND SEE THE GOODS.
Ladies and Misses Undergarments, Gloves and Hosiery, closing out at old prices, and very cheap. Call soon.
se25 **81 MARKET STREET.**

FRUIT TREES, &c. &c.
OUR STOCK OF TREES, of large size, for fall planting, is fine, viz:
APPLE,
PEACH,
PEAR,
PLUM,
CHERRY, and
GRAPE VINES, viz:
DELAWARE, CONCORD,
and the new approved sorts in large quantities, and all other Nursery Stock for profit.

Ornamental Shrubs and Evergreens,
in great varieties.
Farmers and others coming to the Nurseries with their own wagons will be furnished extra large TREES at the usual rates.
T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
se25:1w SEWICKLEY, PA.

NEW GOODS!
THIRD ARRIVAL AT
HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
76 and 79 Market street.

We call the attention of buyers to our varied and extensive stock for the

FALL TRADE,

which we offer for sale at the

Lowest Possible Cash Price.

We have a choice assortment of POINT LACE, GUIPURE and MALTESE COLLARS. A full line of
EMBROIDERIES,
MILITARY GOODS,
BALMORALS.
RIBBONS,
BONNETS AND HATS,
KID GLOVES,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
HOODS, NUBIAS,
LADIES' SCARFS and TIES,
HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS.
LADIES and CHILDRENS Undergarments,
LEATHER TRIMMING,
ULDERWEAR FOR MEN,
NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS.
Give us a call and examine.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET street.
se25

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Congregation of the City of Allegheny, according to the authority vested in them by the Act of Assembly, approved March 18, A. D. 1863, are about making arrangements to vacate their burial ground, situate on Juniata street, in the Second Ward of said city, and all persons having the remains of relatives or friends deposited there, will remove, or cause the same to be removed on or before the 12th day of October, 1863.
Owners of Lots will please present their claims for settlement to either of the undersigned,
M. BOREL AND,
H. E. DAVIS,
M. McGONNIGLE. } Com. of Trustees.
se15:td

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

AND MANUFACTURER OF
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,
DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,
SACCHAROMETERS, &c
IMPORTER OF
FINE FIELD GLASSES,
TELESCOPES, &c.
ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.
No. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Next door to Adams' Express office.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
GO TO
BARKER'S,
se24-3t **59 MARKET STREET.**

FULTON FOUNDRY,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse: No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK,
PROPRIETOR.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN,
Superintendent at Foundry.
MANUFACTURES
Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling-mill Castings generally.
GAS AND WATER PIPES.
Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles,
House Fronts and Window Heads.
ROLLS TURNED,
and all fitting done to order.
A large assortment of Rolling-mill Pattern on hand, purchased from "Fort Pitt Foundry." se24

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES
AWARDED BY THE
LONDON AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.
AND AT THE OHIO STATE FAIR JUST HELD AT CLEVELAND, Sept. 16th and 17th, 1863.
Upwards of 120,000 Machines have already been sold, and the demand is unprecedented.
The new improvements recently added renders it the most successful and popular Machine now before the public.
WARRANTED THREE YEARS.
Send for DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS, with prices.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
WESTERN AGENTS,
se23 No. 27 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

SILKS of every color and style;
Poplins, Plain, Barred and Striped;
The largest assortment of new Dress Goods;
Valencias of every description and price;
Merinoes, Coburgs & Delaines of every color;
Repps of all colors and at all prices;
A full line of Muslin and Lace Curtains.
MANTLES AND SHAWLS.
Of every description and at every price;
Red Hoods, Sacques, Circulars and Mantles.
The largest assortment of Foreign and Domestic
FALL DRY GOODS,
AT
ALEXANDER BATES',
21 FIFTH STREET.
Country Merchants supplied at a small advance on Eastern prices. se24

NEW.....NEW.....NEW.
AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 MARKET STREET.

Silks.
ALL COLORS IN MOIRE ANTIQUE,
do. do. PLAIN SILKS,
do. do. FIGURED SILKS,
do. do. STRIPED SILKS,
do. do. PLAID SILKS,
do. do. CHECK SILKS,
At 75c, 87½c, $1, and up to $3,50 per yard.

Black Silks.
18, 20, 24, 27, 30 and 36 inches wide. These goods we are selling very cheap.

Poplins.
Double and single, with figured, plain, striped and plaid, at all prices, from 50c to $2 per yard. Some new and very beautiful styles, and the most desirable color and shades.

Merinos.
Every color and shade of color, and quality and price.

Paramattas,
From ¾ to 6-4 wide, in black and colors. These goods have been bought in very large quantities, and at great advantage, and will be sold cheap.

Barathea.
Widths same as Paramattas; also, in all colors, very cheap.

Dress Goods.
It is quite impossible for us to particularize the various kinds of Dress Goods we have now in store, or to convey through the medium of an advertisement an idea of the quantity, variety and cheapness of the goods in this Department. They must be seen to be appreciated.

Mourning Goods.
Of every kind—Silks, Shawls, Dress Goods and every thing required for Mourning, and we will sell these as cheap as other colors. Great inducements offered.

Shawls.
We have many new and very beautiful styles in double and single Cashmere; also, in Brocha and every description of Wool Shawl.

Cloths.
Cassimeres, Sattinets, Casinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Meltons, and every description of Goods for Mens' and Boys' wear.

Flannels.
Opera Flannels, all colors light and dark grey, scarlet, Magenta, yellow, blue, light and dark, twilled and plain. All kinds of Fancy Flannels; white Flannels, all widths, from three-quarters to six-quarters wide.

Blankets.
Imported and Domestic, all sizes.

Housefurnishing goods.
Sheeting, Shirting and Pillow Case Goods, all widths; Napkins, Doylies, Tweeds, Towelings, Table Cloths, Covers and Damasks; Quilts, &c. &c., very cheap.

Prints
Of all kinds, from 16 cents—fast colors—to 20c.

Shirtings
And widths from 12½ cents upwards.

Delaines.
New Styles, at 25 cents for good.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We are offering extra inducements to Country Merchants. Call and see.
N. B.—Only One Price.

WANTED—A practical STEAM FITTER, to whom constant employment can be given. Apply at the office of the House of Refuge, 67 Fourth street.
se24:3t H. L. RINGWALT, Sec'y.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS, manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instrument Cutlery, &c. in this city.
OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth st.
Ladies attended by Mrs. Helmold. se24:1y

DR. GEORGE CLIES,
No. 274 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Office Hours:
From 6 to 9 in the morning; 12 to 2 in the afternoon, and from 6 to 9 in the evening.
se24:3m

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETORS of the

GIRARD HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA,
Would respectfully call the attention of business men and the traveling community to the superior accommodations and comfort of their establishment.
KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.
se21

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 120 Water and 158 First str's.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal merchant
BAR, PLATE AND SHEET IRON,
NAILS AND SPIKES.
Also, manufacturers of
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PISTON RODS AND PLATES.
se23

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.
200,000 APPLE TREES,
Extra fine, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of PEAR, (standard and dwarf,) CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, EVERGREEN, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c., &c., wholesale and retail at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:1f Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOR SALE.—Two large and commodious HOUSES and LOTS, at corner of Chestnut and North Canal streets, Allegheny.
The above property is well worthy the attention of persons desiring a pleasant home.
No better location for a Physician can be found. The corner house having been occupied by one for many years past.
The owner having permanently settled in the East will sell at a bargain.
There is also offered about
TWENTY ACRES OF LAND,
on the Perrysville Plank road, three miles from Allegheny—covered with the best of fruit and large commodious buildings.
For further particulars inquire of
N. NELSON, Att'y-at-Law,
Kuhn's Law building, No. 93 Diamond street, 3d room, 2d floor se21:tf

DELAWARE GRAPES.
THIS GRAPE, OF HONEYED SWEETNESS which is exciting so much interest throughout the country, can now, and during the season, be had at our market stand, and store, No. 29 FIFTH STREET. J. KNOX.

REMOVED.—On MONDAY the 21st inst. the office of the
"EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS CO.,"
Will be removed to No. 410 PENN street, where calls for Omnibuses or Carriages may be left for all trains going East or West.
se19:tf JAMES DAIN & CO.

PAPER HANGINGS,
AT THE OLD LOCATION.
87 WOOD STREET.
W. P. MARSHALL,
Importer and Dealer
In every variety of French and American PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS, BORDERS, FIREBOARD PRINTS, TESTERS, VIEWS and WINDOW CURTAINS.
The subscriber deals exclusively in WALL PAPERS, and is unrivalled in style and quality.
se9:1m W. P. MARSHALL,
87 WOOD street, near Fourth.

VALUABLE
BUILDING LOTS
AT
PUBLIC SALE.
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, as per above plot, known as the ALGEO Property, situated in
McCLURE TOWNSHIP,
Adjoining the property of the "House of Refuge," will be offered at Public Auction, and sold to the highest bidder without reserve.
On Saturday, Sept. 26, at 2 o'clock, p. m.
TERMS:—One-fourth of the purchase money when deed is executed, remaining three-fourths in three annual payments, with interest.
JAMES M'CANDLESS,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
JOHN SAMPSON,
se21:td *Committee.*

STEAM
DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE WEST IS
Dr. G. W. SPENCER'S,
254 PENN STREET,
The place where you will get the best and cheapest Dentistry in the city. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest assortment of Teeth ever brought to the city of Pittsburgh, thus enabling patients to make their own selections. Remember, I make no Four or Five Dollar Sets of Teeth. I make nothing but the best ARTIFICIAL TEETH in the world, and at a price within the reach of everybody.
Every operation warranted comfortable and to render good service.
Teeth extracted without pain by the only known process.
Call at No. 254 PENN STREET, and select a set of Teeth that suit your taste, and have them mounted and warranted to please and give perfect satisfaction.
N. B.—A new Book of 150 pages, entitled the FAMILY GUIDE, on the Care and Preservation of the Teeth, by G. W. SPENCER, beautifully illustrated, is in press, and will shortly appear. Price, FIFTY CENTS.
PEAFK CASE, Book and Periodical Depot.
se7 Chronicle Building, General Agent.

PURVIANCE'S
PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS,
Corner Fifth and Market streets,
2d and 3d stories, over Richardson Jewelry store,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PHOTOGRAPHS
OF EVERY STYLE,
PLAIN OR COLORED,
from the popular
CARTE DE VISITE to CABINET and LIFE SIZE.
Mr. PURVIANCE
Would particularly call the attention of the AGED AND INFIRM to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs.
Prices Moderate,
and satisfaction guaranteed. se7

WALL PAPER.—FOR THE FALL SALES OF 1863.
VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,
DECORATIONS FOR HALLS,
and new cheap papers, in great variety, for sale at the lowest rates, FOR CASH, at No. 107 MARKET Street, near Fifth.
se10 JOS. R. HUGHES.

JOHN SCHAELER'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON
32 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.
The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Oysters sold retail or wholesale. se22:3m

JOHN P. ROBITZER,
ARTIST,
No. 54 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
The best and cheapest PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL PAINTINGS executed to order. se22:3m

INDEPENDENT SCOUTS.—Lieut. L. GROSS, of Manchester, having resigned his position in the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, proposes to organize a new company of
INDEPENDENT SCOUTS,
to serve for three years. Lieut. GROSS has served in the army for some fifteen months, and invites all patriotic men who wish to serve their country, by entering the service, to call on him at
LOUIS BUCHTER'S, 167 Wood street,
where he may be found every morning until further notice.
All the bounties will be paid to veteran and other volunteers. se22:1t

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
HAS AUTHORIZED ME TO CONTINUE MY AGENCY
FOR A BRIEF PERIOD.
And Until Further Notice,
I Shall Continue to Receive Subscriptions to the
5-20
LOAN AT PAR,
AT MY OFFICE,
And at the Different Sub-Agencies.
JOSHUA HANNA,
AT HANNA, HART & CO.,
Corner Third and Wood streets.
sep16 *PITTSBURGH.*

UNION FLAGS
FOR
HOUSES, POLES,
COMPANIES, &c., &c., OF
BUNTING, MUSLIN OR SILK,
ALL SIZES, FROM
FIVE INCHES TO FIFTY FEET,
AT DEPOT OF
Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory,
PITTOCK'S NEWS DEPOT,
Fifth Street, Opposite the Post Office.
se14

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.....ROBERT B. TOWNSEND.
UNION MALLEABLE IRON WORKS.
REYNOLDS & TOWNSEND,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
AND
MALLEABLE IRON CASTINGS,
NUTS for Iron Axles, and CASTINGS for Agricultural Machinery, &c., &c. made to order.
Warehouse: 181 Liberty street,
five doors above St. Clair street.
se18:2m *PITTSBURGH.*

IMPORTANT TO
Railway Companies, Mill Owners, &c.
We have erected and have in operation near this city an extensive Labratory for the manufacture of
LUBRICATING AND PAINT OIL,
by a new and ingenuous scientific process and now offer and commend to public notice and patronage three grades: A, B and C, respectively of 1st, 2d and 3d quality LUBRICATING OIL. Wherever these lubricators have been tested they have

The Daily Commercial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Coal at Louisville.—At Louisville, Kentucky, coal is selling at the exorbitant price of fifty-five cents per bushel.

Fair in Fayette County.—On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, of next week, the twelfth annual fair of the Fayette County Agricultural Society will be held.

Appointment.—The Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, have appointed Grier C. Orr, Esq., of Kittanning, United States Commissioner for Armstrong county, Pa.

Dangerous Trap.—The iron crossing at the intersection of Liberty and Irwin streets has fallen in, and leaves a very dangerous hole for persons or horses to fall into. Night before last, several ladies returning from the concert fell into it, and were hurt. It should be seen to.

New Depot.—The Allegheny Valley Road are about building a new depot between the old depot and the river. The rapid increase of business on their road renders a new building indispensable, as at present they have neither room to receive or discharge their freight.

Pittsburgher Wounded.—Dr. T. H. Gross, Medical Director of the 14th Army Corps (Gen. Thomas), was wounded in the neck by a musket ball at the late battle of Chicamanga; but he telegraphs to a friend this morning that he will be "all right" shortly, and is on duty.

Union Meeting.—There will be a meeting at the school house in the Sixth ward to-night, for the purpose of making arrangements for the approaching election. All who are opposed to copperheadism, or disloyalty in any shape are earnestly invited to be present.

Meeting at Shaw's Mills.—Quite an enthusiastic meeting was held yesterday at Shaw's Mills, Shaler township, where the enthusiasm for Curtin and the Union was very demonstrative. Col. Bayne, J. L. Koethen and Thos. J. Bigham, Esqs., addressed the meeting, and their speeches were received with the greatest applause.

The Fire at Alliance.—The loss by the late fire at Alliance is put down at $15,000, divided between Mr. Sourbeck and the two railroad companies. The fire destroyed nearly everything, and not a vestige of the station remains. We learn that a portion of Mr. Sourbeck's loss consisted in the destruction of $1500 in greenbacks.

Crops in Westmoreland.—A Greensburg paper says: "The farmers are getting behind hand with their fall seeding. The hay crop was short, and the frosts have injured the corn intended for fodder. Many farmers will be forced to sell off their stock. The frost has also injured the tobacco crop of the county.

Business in the Oil Regions.—A gentleman who arrived from Oil City last evening, informs us that a great deal of activity prevails at that place, and at Franklin. Early in the week refined oil sold at 50 cents, but when he left all that was offered was taken freely, at from 53@55cts on board the cars. Crude was taken by refiners as fast as produced.

Wouldn't Nominate.—The Altoona *Tribune* says: "We understand that the Democratic County Convention, which met at Hollidaysburg on Tuesday last, resolved not to nominate a county ticket. We think this is a judicious proceeding. There is no use in nominating men for office and causing them to spend money, when there is scarcely a chance of an election."

Committed to Answer.—Margaret Mulvey, Mary Wilkinson alias Mary Buzzard, and Belle Rooney, were yesterday committed to jail by Mayor Alexander, for the robbery of Mrs. Nancy McKee's house in Manchester, the particulars of which we published in yesterday morning's paper. These girls are only from fifteen to seventeen years of age, and it is only during the past year that they have taken to their dissolute course of life. They will now have an opportunity of reflecting over the course adopted by them.

Mass Meeting at Sharpsburg.—This afternoon a mass meeting of the loyal citizen of Sharpsburg and the adjoining townships, will be held at Sharpsburg, the exercises commencing at one o'clock p. m. Messrs. Marshall, Collier, Swartzwelder, Shannon, M'Cook, Hampton, Robb, Koether and other distinguished speakers will be in attendance, and will address the meeting. Teorge's Great Western Brass Band will be present to enliven the occasion.

Meeting in Duquesne.—The loyal citizens of Duquesne had a glorious meeting last night, at which James I. Williams presided, assisted by H. K. Semple, B. Scott ahd W. R. Williams as Vice Presidents. R. Reed acted as Secretary. Addresses were delivered by Wm. M. Shinn, Esq., Rev. Wm. H. H. Heltzell, in German, Rev. McGraw, and R. A. Cameron, Esq. The latter gentleman had heretofore been a Democrat, but believing that the leaders of the Democracy were plotting treason against the country, he counseled all men to vote for the Union ticket. The proceedings were quite enthusiastic.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—On last Wednesday morning a man named John M'Cartney, a soldier from Philadelphia, was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad track, opposite the Lebanon Valley Depot. Officer Fry, depot policeman, observed McCartney walking about the depot under the influence of drink, and twice or thrice warned him of the risk he ran in making such crossings. A short time after, while deceased was making his way across the tracks and sidings, he was caught by a shifting engine and instantly killed.

Assault and Battery.—Patrick Fisher was yesterday arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Jones, of the Fifth ward, on the oath of Charles Samuel, charging him with assault and battery. The parties work in a rolling mlil, and one of the rules is that but two heats shall come from the furnace at the same time. Fisher and another man had drawn their heat, and were preparing for the rollers, when Samuel also drew his. Fisher remonstrated, when Samuel took hold of him with the hot tongs. Fisher knocked him down, and hence the suit. It will come up for trial to-day.

Depot Market.—Every Tuesday and Friday mornings an immense quantity of marketing comes over the A. V. R. R. to the city, intended for the market house and the general benefit of the public; but it never reaches its destination. Like buzzards hovering around the carion of a dead animal, the hucksters flock to the depot, and for a while the bargaining and selling goes on as though they were in the regular market place, or even plying a legitimate business. We hope that this will be stopped. If the traffic of the hucksters in the market is illegal, this certainly is also illegal. Our citizens are complaining of the high price of everything in the market, and they will have to complain until this is stopped. We presume that the practice is not confined to any one depot, but is carried on at all of them.

New Livery Stable.

Messrs. James Dain & Son have fitted up, and moved into their new livery stable, on Penn Street, No. 410, just over the canal bridge, in the Fifth ward. Messrs. Dain are the proprietors of the old established line of Excelsior Omnibuses, which run to and from the different Hotels and Railroad stations. This new stable is about the most commodious now in the city. It is well ventilated and lighted, and can be made as warm as need be. Over the stable and carriage house is storage room for three hundred tons of hay. Messrs. Dain have recently added some valuable horses to their stock; their carriages are all new, and they can at any moment turn out a first class establishment for the accommodation of their friends. They are also prepared to accommodate transient travel with stabling. Persons ordering carriages or omnibuses at any hour of the day or night, will have their wishes promptly attended to. We cheerfully recommend any and all of our friends who may be in need of horses or vehicles either for pleasure or business to call on Messrs. Dain.

Albums, Albums.—A large assortment of those fine parlor ornaments can always be found at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

THE MASS CONVENTION AT BEAVER

Greatest Meeting of the West.

15,000 Union Men in Council.

Beaver Good for One Thousand.

On Friday the grand Mass Convention appointed for the neighboring borough of Beaver, Beaver county, took place, and in all truth and sincerity we express not only our own, but the surprise of all Western loyal men, that it exceeded by thousands any similar demonstration ever held in that county. Brave, toil-worn men, and beautiful women, in countless array, assembled in the fruitful valley of Beaver, and by their presence and enthusiasm demonstrated their love of country and kindred. We have had occasion to visit Beaver on business of a similar nature to that of yesterday, and in all our experience we can truthfully testify that the meeting of yesterday would do honor to Allegheny county, the banner county of the State. That the friends of Curtin and the Union are in a vast ascendency in the Western part of Pennsylvania was fully and unmistakeably exhibited in the proceedings of yesterday.

THE DEPARTURE.

On the arrival at the Allegheny depot of Governor Curtin and *suite*, composed of J. Chamberlain, of Beaver; Col. T. C. McDowell, of Harrisburg; Hon. B. C. Sawyer, of Pittsburgh; Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., H. A. Weaver, Esq., James L. Graham, Esq., Brigadier General Thos. A. Rowley, N. P. Sawyer, Esq., and other distinguished citizens, the vast crowd in waiting for the cars eagerly thronged about the Governor, and for many minutes he was busily engaged in shaking hands and conversing with his constituents, all of whom displayed in their greetings the greatest cordiality. At the appointed hour, the delegation from this city, accompanied by Arbogast's fine brass band, took their seats in the cars. The Pittsburgh Club had a banner with them on which was inscribed "Allegheny good for 8,000!" The gubernatorial party had for their accommodation a new and beautiful iron car, of Merrick, Harna & Co.'s manufacture, which, for the want of further notice, we will state was classed as a model of utility and beauty. On the downward trip, many pleasantries were interchanged, for which we have not room, but the good natured tilt between the Governor and Capt. Stewart, our candidate for Sheriff, was not the least *in apropos*.

RECEPTION AT ECONOMY.

On arriving at Economy, the train was stopped by a large delegation of the frugal and loyal people who occupy the town, and on the stopping of the train a brass band, composed of Economites, welcomed the Governor in strains appropriate to the occasion. On the hill-top were assembled, we suppose, the whole fraternity, and they displayed their loyalty, both men and women, in a quiet and undemonstrative way. Mr. Baker, Mr. Henrici, and other distinguished members of the Economites, were personally introduced to the Governor, and quite an interesting interchange of opinion was had.

A SOLDIER INCIDENT.

While at Economy, a poor, maimed soldier, who appeared exceedingly anxious to see the Governor, and who looked as if he would wait till the last hope expired, approached Governor Curtin with a wan though smiling face. Notwithstanding the Governor was surrounded with, perhaps, a more notable crowd, his quick eye discovered the mute appeal of his soldier friend, and he stepped forward. Some words passed between them, but the manner of their occurrence prevented us from intruding so far as to hear them, and whatever the nature of them may have been, one thing we know, that soldier-boy was made happy.

ARRIVAL AT FREEDOM.

On the arrival of the train at Freedom, a large procession of women and men were at the station, accompanied by music and appropriately inscribed banners. One banner read "Freedom good for three to one." The greatest anxiety prevailed to see the Governor, and he was compelled to gratify it by going through the cars. While stopping at Freedom all the avenues leading towards Beaver were crowded with vehicles of every description.

THE RECEPTION AT ROCHESTER.

The party arrived at Rochester amidst the wildest cheers of welcome, where the Governor was received by the Beaver Committee. A procession was then formed, which was composed of families in their own teams, invited guests in barouches, men on horseback, and a line of citizens on foot that exceeded anything ever seen before in the western part of the State. Capt. Clark officiated as Chief Marshal, assisted by Capt. Geo. Speyerer and John Styles as aids. The procession took up its line of march through Rochester, and on the opposite hills could be seen gathered thousands of loyal men and women, who had assembled to welcome their esteemed chief magistrate. Passing through Rochester, Gov. Curtin was very warmly welcomed by the waving of handkerchiefs in the hands of fair women and the huzzas of loyal men.

IN THE TOWN OF BEAVER.

After crossing through Bridgewater, and ascending the hill to Beaver, the scene that met the eye was truly inspiriting to all lovers of the country. The lengthy avenue leading through the town was filled with wagons laden with the men, women and children of the surrounding country. The display of bunting was very extensive, and the patriotism of the people along the line of the procession exceedingly patriotic. At every window the faces of fair women were exhibited, and, particularly, in passing the Beaver Academy, the Governor was saluted by a bevy of beauties that could not help but swell his patriotic heart.

Among the many noticeable features of the procession was a wagon, handsomely and appropriately decorated and inscribed, containing thirty-five young and handsome girls, with wreaths on their heads and dressed in white. They each wore a badge inscribed with the name of the State they represented. On arriving at the National Hotel, this fair sisterhood, through one of their number, presented the Governor with an elegant boquet, which he accepted in a gallant manner.

RECESS FOR DINNER.

After the procession had gone through the town, and countermarched as far as the National House, in the Diamond Square, a halt was ordered, and the vast assembly adjourned for dinner. The gubernatorial party, as the guests of Beaver, then partook of a substantial and well served-up meal at the National, after which, for the space of an hour, the Governor held a reception in his private parlor, which was crowded with women and men until the order came to move on for

THE FAIR GROUNDS,

Where was assembled one of the greatest multitudes of loyal people it has even been our pleasure to witness. The vast area of the Fair grounds, which will compare with that of our own in the Ninth ward, was filled with men, women and children, and the amount of enthusiasm displayed we could not exaggerate. On the arrival of Governor Curtin at the main stand, D. L. Imbrie, Esq., chairman of the Beaver county Executive Committee, called the meeting to order by nominating the following officers, all of whom were unanimously elected:—

THE ORGANIZATION.

President—THOMAS NICHOLSON, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

A. R. Miller, Esq.,	David Warnock,
David Reed, Esq.,	E. Smith,
Robert Duncan,	Benj. Wilde,
Wm. C. Fisher,	Major R. Darragh,
James Smith, Esq.,	Dr. J. Murray,
Samuel Nelson,	D. Johnston,
Jacob Shaffer,	James Patterson,
G. C. Speyrer,	Jos. Brittain,
A. P. Lacock,	Rev. J. C. Chapman,
T. J. Kerr,	James P. Martin,
James Moore,	Samuel G. Caughey,
L. J. Berry,	Capt. D. Dawson,
H. Geohring,	Benj. Todd, Esq.,
J. W. Boots,	Ritchie Eaken.
H. J. Metz,	

SECRETARIES.

Chas. M. Merrick,	J. I. Reed,
James Trimble,	Dr. T. G. Boyd,
Edwin Reader,	Wm. M. Reed,
Rev. Dr. Storer,	G. W. Shrodes,
Dr. Kerr,	R. A. Cochran,
W. P. McConnel,	Henry Bimber,
H. J. Marshall,	Dr. Marquis.

Mr. Nicholson on taking the chair thanked the people for calling him to that position. As a mark of his gratitude, he would not inflict a speech upon them. He said upon the honor of a man, that Governor Curtin was bound to be a faithful officer, a friend of the people, and the friend and patron of the soldier. He had the pleasure to introduce the present and next Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S SPEECH.

Governor Curtin was received with rapturous cheers. [As the Governor was about commencing his speech, he was interrupted by the arrival of continuous streams of people, accompanied by appropriate music. At this time there could not have been less than fifteen thousand people around the principal stand. When the delegations had nearly all arrived, the Governor resumed.] He would endeavor to be heard, if possible. He was in Beaver three years since, when he had a just and laudable ambition to fill the Executive chair. Pennsylvania had demonstrated to the world her wealth and power, but more than that, she had exhibited her devotion and loyalty to the Government. Those who saw him some three years since would bear witness to the anxieties and cares of office he had undergone. He repeated that he had no desire, as a matter of self-ambition, to be Governor. He likewise repeated that he had no desire to impugn the character of his opponent. He thanked his God that he was loyal and true to his bleeding country. The distinguished gentleman nominated by the Democracy had declared in a speech lately made, that slavery was of divine right. He did not envy the man who would utter such a declaration. He differed from his politics as he did from his theology. He found it a more perfect Union or nationality, and declared that no persons had a right to secede from the national compact. He had a right to say to the people gathered from the hills and vallies of Pennsylvania that Pennsylvania is innocent of bringing on this war. Any man who would say that she had taken any right of any State was a libeller. The three millions of Pennsylvanians declared, when the flag was attacked at Sumter, that this State was assailed by that act. From that time to this the people of Pennsylvania had taken up arms in defence of the Government, and he declared that any man who attempted to mislead the people was a coward and a traitor. Set an example of propriety and everybody will look to you. He could go home and sit down in his seat, were it not for the sympathizer and demagogue, and with them he was at war.

The rebellion could be settled in three ways. Let the armed traitors throw down their weapons and return to their homes. If they fail to do that, you can give them all they ask. Were they willing to give back Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and other places captured from the enemy? (Cries of never.) No, they never would. If they were not for the suppression of the rebellion and sustaining the Government, he was not their man. There was another way to put down the rebellion, and that was by the force of arms. He was for the prosecution of the war until the leaders of the rebellion would meet the halter. He paid a glowing tribute to the fealty of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and urged the prosecution of the war until we became the strongest, as we were the greatest, nation on the earth. A great many men professed loyalty to the Government, but were opposed to the acts of the President. He could not believe in that kind of loyalty. The President (Mr. Lincoln) was the constitutional and visible head of the Government, and he had given the President all the aid he was possessed of, and he intended to continue to give him his individual support. Without a particle of pride in Pennsylvania's action since the war, he would state that the State had given more troops and wealth proportionably than any other State. Were they willing to give up the Government, of which Pennsylvania was a part? Our friends in the field were deserving of support. We had sent them there. Good men had died, and their blood had sunk into the ground of Southern States. The man who would fail to give our soldiers that aid they deserved was a traitor. Cries were heard here on the same ground the day previous for Vallandigham, a man who had boasted having refused giving bread to our brothers and fathers. [There was few of them, and of no account.] The Governor knew they were of no account, but he did not want to hear a cheer for a man like him in Pennsylvania. The meeting spoken of had been very severe on the President, and he had also come in for a few remarks.

The Governor then proceeded to explain the course of ouro pponents in relation to the soldier's vote. Some of his apponents had charged that he was in some secret conspiracy to have the soldiers home to vote. It was all a mistake. He was not in any conspiracy. It was all open day work. He was in favor and would exert his influence to have all the sick and wounded soldiers home, and he would say that he had some idea how they would vote. But he intended to have all home that could be brought home, and they could vote for just whom they pleased. On the question of slavery Gov. Curtin in substance repeated his opinion, declared at the mass meeting in Allegheny. His remarks on the subject were loudly and rapturously received.

The way to end the rebellion was by filling up the depleted ranks of the army, and the man who would counsel otherwise was a traitor. Our first duty was to fill the ranks of the army of the Potomac, and, in his opinion, with an army of one hundred thousand men, we would never have another pitched battle. If you would spare the effusion of blood, give efficiency to our armies.

The Governor concluded his speech by a reference to the patriotism of our women, and paid one of the most beautiful and glowing tributes to their constancy and fidelity. It only required strong men to stand up by the Government, as the pure minded women of the State had. Pure minded men, of opposite political party politics, had come out for the Union. He had with him a man of different politics, one who had edited a paper of adverse feelings, and with whom he had been acquainted for twenty-five years; a man who had served his country, but who was compelled to retire from the army owing to failing health. Hear him speak for his country.

COL. M'DOWELL'S SPEECH.

Amidst the greatest enthusiasm, Colonel M'Dowell, a gentleman who has heretofore differed greatly with the Administration in its government, came forward. Mr. M'Dowell was, until last Fall, the leading editor of the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, one of the most virulent sheets devoted to the support of Woodward and Lowrie.

It would be affectation in him, said Mr. M'Dowell, not to feel grateful for the Governor's compliments, and spoke of the uninterrupted friendship existing between him and the Governor. He was treading the last plank of his fiftieth year's existence, and for twenty-five years of that time had taken part in the politics of Pennsylvania. The history of these years were rife with interest. In 1832 the little State of South Carolina, with all her impudence, undertook to set herself up against the government of the United States; but, thanks to the immortal Jackson, he said "No," and declared that the "Federal Union must and shall be preserved." He reiterated it to-day, with all the emphasis of his nature. Could it be possible that the men of this day were less patriotic than those of 1832. Gen. Jackson, in a letter to a clerical friend, referring to the proposed schism, said the "snake was scotched, not killed, that slavery would be the next issue." His words have proved true. The demon of destruction has swept over the land with an awful vengeance. Mr. McDowell, in reference to the charges as to who brought on this war, charged it on the Southern Confederacy, and quoted in truth of his declaration the indictment formed by Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, and presented in the Georgia Convention in 1861. [The speaker read the concluding paragraphs of the famous speech of Mr. Stephens, and paranthetically remarked that he would to God that Stephens and men of his mind had remained firm to their way of thinking then.] He proceeded to show the immense preparations made for the rebellion, and claimed that he was only surprised that the President had succeeded so well in suppressing it. He thanked God that he could sink the man in the office, and would give the President all the support he could. He had been a Democrat all his life, and saw no reason to change his feelings in a party respect now. If you would encourage your government, give it all the support in your power; if not, we become the minions of a despot of the most cruel character.

The speaker then proceeded to say a few words to his old party friends—Democrats. He had been struggling for some time to discover how he could come out from his old party associations, and he found he was hugging a myth. His duty to his country at the present time was the result of his considerations. The election of Woodward would inspirit the rebels, and intervention of foreign powers would happen as sure as day follows night. Let us say to the South that the Democracy of the North are opposed to them and in favor of the maintenance of the Government and the Union, and by the election of Andrew G. Curtin over George W. Woodward they would exemplify it. He was past youthful ambition, he had no desire for office from either State or Federal Executives, and was only prompted in his remarks by his duty to his country. His remarks were especially directed to the Democrats, if any were present whose minds were not clear, and judging from the applause following his remarks on this subject, we would not be surprised if there were hundreds of them present. It was the duty of the North to show the South that they were determined to put down this rebellion, and that the loyalty of the Northern Democrats would be demonstrated in the support of Curtin. He invoked them to decide for a man whose devotion to his country has been proved. He had been aspersed by those in his own household, but that was the result of party spleen. He had been in close intimacy with the man for many years, and he spoke of the man as he knew him without reference to him as the Governor. He called upon his auditors to support Andrew G. Curtin, as a matter of devotion to the Union, and closed his truly elegant speech with an admirable tribute to the loyalty of the women.

Col. M'Dowell's speech was quite a surprise to everybody, and created the most lively enthusiasm. He was complimented with three cheers at the close of his speech, and presented with a handsome bouquet by a lady.

H. C. MACKRELL'S SPEECH.

H. C. Mackrell, Esq., followed Colonel McDowell, and made an exceedingly clever and appropriate speech. He had expected to see a crowd, but not such a crowd as that before him. He referred to the standard of Seymour and his New York mob, and Vallandigham and his butternut sympathizers. Were they like Col. M'Dowell, who had just addressed them, a Democrat who had thrown off the shackles of party to support the Union? He quoted the course of Vallandigham in Congress in relation to the war, and compared Woodward's opinion at the commencement of his political career with that expressed in later years in Independence Square, when he declared that slavery was an "incalculable blessing." He next referred to Woodward's course in the Constitutional Convention, wherein he declared that the Irish and Germans, and other nationalities, were not sufficiently elevated to have the right to vote. He would like to see an Irishman with sufficient impudence to stand up at the polls, and cast his vote for Woodward.

Mr. Mackrell next referred to the disfranchisement of the soldiers by Woodward, and declared that there was not a soldier in any tent, in hospital or field, in the Potomac army, who did not bless the name of Andrew G. Curtin. Would not the gratitude of the people of the State be exemplified by gratifying the wishes of their sons and brothers in the army? If so vote for the man whose memory was embalmed forever in the memory of the people. [Mr. Mackrell reasserted the story of Woodward's reception of his gallant son after the battle of Gettysburg, and stated that he could prove the assertion.] The election next fall was not alone for the Governor, but for the Government, and he appealed to the people to sustain it, and by so doing, inspire their sons and brothers in the field. If the people went to the polls and supported Andrew G. Curtin, they voted for a man who best supported the government in the suppression of the rebellion, and who best supported the soldiers in the field. Voting otherwise, they supported Vallandigham, Seymour and the enemies of the Union.

Judge Cunningham, a life long Democrat of Beaver County, was expected to be present, but was unable to be here.

SPEECH OF THOS. M. MARSHALL, ESQ.

Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., next introduced himself in a humorous manner, and was rapturously received. He referred to the fact that Judge Cunningham, although not present to speak for himself, had that morning declared that he was with the friends of Curtin, Agnew and the Union, and was with them in spirit if not in flesh. Mr. Marshall referred to the grand issues of the day, and said that the whole question devolved on the election of Andrew Gregg Curtin, the loyal and patriotic Governor of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Marshall, in his customary humorous and sensible manner, pronounced a scathing rebuke on the copperheads who had assembled the evening previous. In relation to Judge Agnew, he would not endeavor to endorse him, for here in Beaver county he was too well known. The impersonification of honesty, integrity and justice, Allegheny county would not name a man against Judge Agnew. He didn't expect to make a convert here, but he appealed to the fathers of the county, in the making of their wills, would they rather take Walter H. Lowrie for the executors of their will or Daniel Agnew. [Cries of "Agnew," "Agnew."] If they wouldn't trust Lowrie, what right had they to vote for him and against the country. The copperheads are opposed to the draft of white men, denounce the employment of negroes, and as for the use of Indians, why they scalp our poor Southern brethren! They say they are for the war, but suggest no means to fill your ranks. Mr. Marshall's remarks were exceedingly facetious and had a telling effect upon his audience. He closed with a patriotic appeal to the voters, and hoped they would come up in such numbers as would insure a majority of fifty or one hundred thousand for the soldier's friend, Andrew G. Curtin. He had an unutterable loathing and contempt for the man who had not the courage to meet the bullets of loyal men. Mr. Marshal concluded with some very felicitous remarks.

HON GEO. V. LAWRENCE

was next called, and in a brief speech expressed his gratitude at being privileged to speak a few minutes. He knew both the candidates before the people, and they both had the qualification to faithfully discharge the duties of the government of the State. But it was not a question of who should govern us, but a matter of the supremacy and maintenance of the Government. He had met the enemies of the Government in various ways, and instead of abusing the rebel leaders and the rebellion, they were giving all the aid and comfort in their power to the rebel Government. He contrasted the conduct of the leaders of the opposition with the action of the Union masses, and declared that it was the duty of all to perform their respective duties in their several spheres for the support of the Government. We must elect Andrew G. Curtin. We must vindicate the Government in his person. He has given his time, power and means towards the support of the Government. The speaker knew it, and he repeated it, that we must support Andrew G. Curtin. He referred to the speeches of Heister Clymer, Judge Gilmore and others, in which they declared that Pennsylvania must be carried for Woodward, or secession would be ended. We must whip these rebels, if it costs us five hundred thousand men; he repeated it, we would be the gainers by it in the end. Mr. Lawrence concluded a brief and highly appropriate speech amid thunderous applause.

Stand No. 2.

At stand No. 2, W. W. Ketchum, Esq., of Luzerne county, held a large crowd of delighted people spell-bound by his eloquent statement of facts. He spoke for some hour and a half, and his remaks excited the greatest enthusiasm; in fact, the gentleman's address created sufficient applause to almost drown the voice of the speaker at the main stand.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lawrence's speech, the vast multitude began to disperse, and the various delegations began to look for the decision of the Committee as to who had carried off the flag for the largest attendance. The decision was announced in favor of Racoon township, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Weyand, Prothonotary of Beaver county, made the presentation speech, and Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., received it in behalf of the successful township.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour, with cheers for Curtin, Agnew and the Union. The vast auditory commenced their departure for home, and amid the utmost enthusiasm for the Union ticket and Curtin, the different delegations separated. On arriving at Rochester, on the return home the car not having arrived, impromptu speeches were made at the depot by J. Onslow, Dr. Francis, Geo. V. Lawrence, R. R. Bulger and Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., and the enthusiasm of the vast assemblage was only checked on the arrival of the train bound city-wards. The Allegheny delegation, marshaled by Capt. Batchelor and John H. Stewart, arrived in the city at a late hour last night, all delighted with the proceedings of the day.

Union Meeting Last Night.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the loyal citizens was held last night at Wilkins Hall, Jas. H. Sewell, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Sewell announced that the Kansas-Missouri delegation was expected to arrive, and also the Beaver delegation with Governor Curtin, and that some of the speakers would address the meeting. In the meantime he called upon Mr. Childs, formerly of New York, who came forward, and for upwards of half an hour kept his audience enchained. His remarks were very pointed, and his earnest manner carried conviction to the breast of every one present. Shortly after the conclusion of his speech, the Beaver delegation came into the hall, and the audience were informed that, owing to the excessive fatigues of the day, Gov. Curtin would not be able to address them, and also that the Kansas-Missouri delegation, being pressed for time, had found it impossible to stop in our city. Mr. Sewell announced that this evening Messrs. Shinn, Loomis and Bigham would address a meeting at Wilkins Hall, after which the audience retired.

The Fire Department.

Editors Pittsburgh Commercial:

GENTS,—I desire to refer you to a local item in yesterday evening's *Chronicle*, entitled "the Fire Department." That the Department, as regards efficiency, is very deficient, no one understanding its present condition will, for a moment, deny. But, why the reporter of the said paper should so signalize the "Vigilant," is a mystery to me. The "Vigilant" has been, as every citizen knows, active in the extreme, and her name bears her motto since the formation of the organization. At a meeting of the Board of Directors it was decided that their Steam Engine should be sold, and one more in keeping with the times, one that would render more service to the citizens, should be purchased; which decision was promptly carried out. In a few weeks the new steamer will be ready for service, and I sincerely hope, in the meantime, the local reporter of the *Chronicle* will be enabled to fill out his column without resorting to abuse of the most effective organization the fire department of the city of Pittsburgh. Yours, &c.,

A CITIZEN OF FIRST WARD.

Great Reduction—Below Cost.—Card Photographs of Generals, Actors, Actresses, noted men and women, and copies of Engravings and Statuary, at only one one dollar per dozen, at Pittock's, opposite Post Office.

Amusements.

THEATRE.—The theatre was literally jammed last night, on the occasion of Miss Heron's benefit. To-night, the last of this talented lady's engagement, an immense bill will be presented. "Edith" will be repeated, in addition to which "Ireland as it is," and "The Idiot Witness—A Tale of Blood," will be presented, making in all eleven acts. In order to accommodate the pieces so that the audience may not be detained until too late an hour, the curtain will be raised before the usual time. We would advise those, therefore, who intend visiting the theatre to-night, and who wish to witness the entire performance, to go at an early hour. Such a bill has not been offered at the theatre for many a day, and it is also the last opportunity of seeing Miss Heron.

CONCERT HALL.—MORRIS MINSTRELS.—To-night this inimitable band of minstrels give another performance with an entire change of programme. During their stay in this city, Concert Hall has been nightly crowded with the most fashionable audiences that have been assembled since the Opera troupe was here. The performances on the chrystalenia is alone worth more than the price of admission, to say nothing of the beautiful ballad singing, and the extravaganzas. There is no necessity for urging our citizens to attend their concerts, for they will go anyhow.

Valuable Property for Sale.—Our readers should bear in mind that this afternoon, at two o'clock, those desirable lots in McClure township, adjoining Sheffield Furnace, known as the Algeo property, will be sold at public auction. This is an excellent opportunity for an investment in property that is rapidly improveing in value. The street cars pass through it on their way from the city, to Wood's Run, every few minutes, giving it the advantages of a country residence, with facilities for reaching the city in a cheap and agreeable manner at almost all hours. The terms upon which the property is offered are very liberal, placing it within the power of almost every one to provide for himself a pleasant home. The view from this property is charming, and taking it altogether it is seldom that property having so many advantages is offered at public outcry.

Wallets, Currency Holders and Pocket Books. The largest assortment in the city. Five hundred different styles at Pittock's News Agency, opposite Post Office.

Harper, Godey, Atlantic, Peterson, Ballou, Leslie's News, Harper's Weekly, Clipper and Independent—latest out, at Pittock's News Depot, opposite P. O.

Latest Fall Styles of Hats and Caps now on exhibition at Fleming's, 139 Wood street, embracing all that is new and fasionable. We would advise those in want of a becoming and stylish Hat to go to Fleming's, 139 Wood street, where all tastes can be suited.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATTONY, General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was about twenty inches water in the channel and at a stand. Navigation for the present is suspended except on the slack water.

Pittsburgh General Markets.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, September 26.

Business was more active yesterday and the sales were on a more liberal scale. The weather was cool but otherwise pleasant. The demand for the leading articles was active at the late advance. Among the sales we note following:

HAY—There was a good demand—all parcels on arriving found ready purchasers at full prices. Sales of 20 loads at the scales at $30@35@35 ₱ ton. Baled was sold from store at former rates.

FLOUR—The market was active; the sales exhibit a moderate amount of transactions. The stock in market is not large; a rise in our rivers would soon bring an additional supply, which would, no doubt, affect the rates. Among the sales we note the following:

Extra—160 bbls at $5 20@5 25; 100 at $5 25.

Extra Family—100 bbls at $6 25; 50 bbls at $6 50, the latter very choice; 200 bbls at $6 35@6 40; 250 bbls extra at $5 25; extra family at $6 25@6 30 ₱ bbl. Wagon lots continue to arrive and are disposed of at various prices according to quality. Rye Flour ranges $4 75@5.

GRAIN—The market was very firm; prices during the week have materially increased.

Wheat—Prices tending upward; the advance seems to be general throughout the west; sales 500 bush Red from first hands at $1 15; 1200 bush White at $1 25@1 28.

Corn—Was in active demand; sales 650 bush from first hands at 90c@91c; stocks light.

Oats—Are enquired for; sales 800 bush from first hands at 70@71c from store the usual advance was obtained.

Rye—Was firm and commanded 90c readily.

Barley—Sales 2000 bush Spring at $1 18@1 20; Fall $1 28@1 30.

APPLES—The supply exceeds the demend and prices tend downward; sales 230 bbls assorted at prices ranging from $1 50 to $2 25 ₱ bbl; 100 bush at 50@75c ₱ bush.

EGGS—Scarce and in good demand; they would command 15c readily; sales 4 bbls at 15c.

BUTTER—The receipts continue to increase and prices tend downward; sales 7 bbls fresh roll at 20@23c.

SHINGLES—Sales on wharf of 21,000 at $5 75 ₱ thousand.

CHEESE—The market contains a moderate supply with a regular demand; sales 160 bxs in lots at 12@12¼c ₱ lb.

SALT—Market firm and supply light; sales 100 bbls No. 1 at $2 50 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—The market was very firm with a good demand for the trade and local purposes. Among the transactions we note as follows:

Sugars—Sales 44 bbls Crushed at 16¾@16¾c; 20 bbls Pulverized at 16¾@16¾c; 25 bbls A Coffee at 15¾c; 25 bbls B Coffee at 15¼c; 12 hhds Cuba at 12¾@12¾c; 5 do at 12¼c; 10 hhds Orleans at 13¼c; 10 do on private terms.

Molasses—Sales 20 bbls old Orleans at 57c; 12 new do at 62.

Syrups—Sales 20 bbls Diamond at 60c; 10 bbls XXX at 68c.

Coffee—Firm and in good request; sales 30 sks Rio to trade at 31½; 10 sacks do at 31@32c ₱ lb.

BACON—The stock in first hands is becoming very light; holders are firm; we note sales as follows:

Shoulders—11,000 lbs at 6¼@6¼c.

Sides—2000 lbs clear at 8c; 2000 lbs ribbed at 7c.

Hams—5000 plain at 10c@10½c; 4000 lbs sugar cured at 13@14c.

LARD—The demand is improving; sales of 20 tres at 10¾@11c.

FEED—The market was firm, but prices have undergone no change.

Bran—Sales 14 tons at $1 05@1 06 ₱ cwt.

Pittsburgh Oil Markets.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Saturday, September 26.

The market was more active yesterday, and the sales more liberal. The stock on hand is very small and the receipts limited. Prices ruled about the same. The exports were as follows:

To New York—Refined, 585 bbls; Naptha 318; Benzole 50; Tar, 68. To Philadelphia—Benzole, 50 bbls; Tar, 82; Crude 498. To Baltimore—Crude, 112. Total, 1763. To the West—Per RR., 292 bbls.

The imports were: Per A. V. RR.—Refined 100 bbls; Crude, 543 bbls. Per Allieghenv River —185 bbls.

Crude—Firmer and prices have been well maintained; sales 109 bbls, packages returned, at 27c; 175 do on same terms; 300 bbls in bulk, delivered in cars at tank, at 28½c; 350 bbls delivered in cars A. V. RR., at 32½c, packages included.

Refined—We note sales of small lots of free, present delivery, at 65c; 100 bbls P D free at 65c; 500 bbls P D added, to be delivered after the 15th of October, at 56c; 500 bbls to be delivered after the middle of November at 56½c ₱ gal.

Lubricating—Small sales were made at $12 ₱ bbl.

Residuum—Was in fair demand with regular sales at $3 50@4 ₱ bbl. The stock on hand is not large.

Benzole—The demand is improping; we note light sales at 20@21c ₱ gallon.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Cotton quiet and less firm at 74c for middling uplands. Flour more active and 5@10c better; $5 45@5 60 for extr State, $5 75@5 90 for extra R HO, and $5 95@7 30 for trade brands, closing firm with no sellers at the inside quotations. Whisky is without material change at 52¼@53. Wheat a little more active, and 1@2c better, $1 07@1 15 for old Chicago Spr., $1 09@1 24 for Milwaukee Club, $1 29@1 34 for Winter Red Westn. Corn irregular, unsettled, and 2@3c better, with a fair demand, chiefly speculative; 84@86 for shipping mixed westn afloat, chiefly 84@85c, including in sales 25,000 bushels westn mixed

The Daily Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKET. — Flour — Sales of spring extra were 200 bbls Rock River at $5 00; 132 Rockford City super at 3 50; 100 sour spring extra at 3 37; 50 Peerless fancy spring at 7 55; 100 Nonpareil spring at 5 25; 80 Carlinville winter extra at 6 75; 150 Cream St. Louis, white winter at 7 00; 100 Foster's XXX spring at 5 30; 500 bbls Eclipse, St. Louis, winter at 6 75; 200 old ground winter extra at 6 00; 100 Main Street winter at 5 25; Caldwell's XXX on p. t.

Wheat—Sales of 1500 bus rejected spring at 92c; 5800 bus at 94c; 9000 at 95c; 4500 at F. & T. at 96c; 21,400 No. 2 spring at 99c; 3800 at 99½c; 46,000 at $1 00; 32,800 at $1 01; 4900 at $ 50; 1400 at S. & B. at 98c; 3300 No. 1 spring at $1 02; 11,400 at $1 03; 2400 at $1 03½; 10,400 at $1 04; 2500 No. 1 Indiana red at $1 15; 400 No. 2 red at $1 05; 400 bus rejected do at 96; 4000 at 97½c, Sales on track were 300 bus No. 5 spring at $1 05; 114 bags do at $1 04; 150 bags poor at 76c; 60 bags winter at $1 04; 800 do at $1 10; 400 white winter at $1 08; 6800 No. 2 spring afloat at $1 01½.

Corn—Sales afloat were 6000 bus canal mixed at 68c; 6000 do at 68c. Sales in store were 3000 rejected at 63c; 1400 at 62c; 1000 at 62½c; 3000 No. 2 at 62½c; 6000 at 63c; 4000 at 63½; 10,000 at 64c; 12,000 No. 1 at 64½c; 36,000 at 65c; 30,000 at 65½c; 1200 white on track at 70c.

Oats—Sales of 2000 No. 1 at 51c; 600 do at 51½; 690 at F. &T, at 50½c; 2000 do 51½c; 11,000 do at 51c; 16,000 at 51½c; 600 do at 51½c; 16,000 do at 51a51½c; 3000 do at 51c; 600 do at 50½c; 1200 do at 50½c; 1000 do at 51½c; 2000 do at 51c 4700 No. 2 at 49c; 2000 do at 48½; 1200 do in store at 48½c; 1200 do at 49c; 8000 No. 2 afloat at 50c; 86 bags on track at 51½c; 4000 No. 2 afloat at 50½c; 4000 do No. 1 afloat at 52 cents.

Barley—Sales of 2800 bus. No. 2 in store at 1 05; 290 bags No. 1 at 1 10; 56 bags No. 2 at 1 06½; 119 bags choice at 1 12; 400 bags No 1 at 1 10; 6000 bus No. 2 in store at 1 05.

Rye—Sales of 2000 bus No. 1 at 76c; 2400 at 75c; 400 at 74c; 600 at 73c; 150 bags by sample at 78c; 400 bags at 80c.

CINCINNATI PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision market was quiet, but holders are firm and indifferent about selling, except at full rates. There were one or two orders for old mess Pork in the market, and 350 bbls choice city brands sold at $10 50. Country-packed can be brought at prices ranging from $9 50@10. No demand for new, and prices are nominal. We did not hear of any transactions in Bulk Meats. Shoulders are held at 5c, loose, and sides at 5¾c; but concessions of ¼@¼ would have to be made in order to effect sales to any extent. Bacon is quiet at 5¾@5¾c for Shoulders and 6¼@7¼c for rib and clear Sides, which are the figures asked. Lard is held firmly at 9¾@10c, but these figures are ½@¾ above the views of buyers.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.—Sales of Cotton—George E. Tyler, auctioneer, sold yesterday, for government account, four hundred and two bales, which brought the following prices, the terms being cash in Treasury notes:—100 bales low middling, 62½; 100 bales low middling, 62¾, 2 bales low middling, highly colored, 63; 2 bales Nankeen, 61½; 100 bales pickings, 26½; 52 bales pickings, 28¼. Also, sixteen bales for private account, as follows:—13 bales low middling, 63½; 1 bale ordinary, 35½; 2 bales pickings, 21¼.

THE BRITISH IRON TRADE.—Wolverhampton, Sept. 10.—Considerable excitement still characterizes the Iron trade of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire. Most of the makers of first class finish Iron are full of orders, and are declining to take orders unless at an advance upon the list rates to the extent of 10s ₱ ton, making a rise in all of 20s since the termination of the puddlers' strike. Circulars have been issued by most of these houses, announcing that all orders thereafter forwarded must be at the prices to be determined upon at the next preliminary meeting; and one of them is understood to have sent out an announcement that the prices of that firm are now £1 advance upon the list issued after last quarter-day. The leading South Wales makers have again put up their prices for bars. Sales were effected here yesterday, and in Birmingham to-day, at £7; and at this figure buyers could not place all the orders they wished to have booked. Last March Welsh bars could be had here at £6 ₱ ton. The makers of the best gigs, the produce of this district, are declining to accept orders for less than £3 15s—a rise in the past few weeks of 10s ₱ ton. Hematite houses are getting advanced prices, and some a rise of from 2s 6d to 5s. Coal is realizing from 5d to 1s, and ironstone 1s to 1s 3d advance.

LONDON METAL MARKET.—Demand for Lead better, and British Pig brings £20@£21 10s ₱ ton. Market for Scotch Pig Iron has an improving appearance, and £55@£55 3s realized for mixed numbers, cash. Much business in Spelter at improving rates, ranging at £18 12s 6d@18 15s. Dullness exists in the Tin Market, and Straits obtainable at 117s.

Grain Movements at Milwaukee.—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Flour and Wheat at this port for the week ending Sept. 19:

Receipts.	Flour.	Wheat.
Total for the week	10,151	506,990
Same week last year	6,576	247,721
Total since January 1st	1,249,887	7,152,816
Same time last year	7,257,491	9,423,899
Shipments.		
Total for the week	11,604	387,065
Same week last year	9,875	469,576
Total since January 1st	390,304	7,784,589
Same time last year	512,918	10,998,349

Chicago Oil Market.—There is no change to notice in the market. Prices are firm and well maintained. We quote:

Linseed, raw, ₱ gallon	$1 20
Linseed, boiled	1 25
Whale, W B	1 15
Elephant, W B	1 20
Bank Oil	1 10
Straits	1 15
Carbon Oil, best	70@75c
Lard Oil, No. 1 Winter	90@95c
Lard Oil, Summer	80

MARINE AFFAIRS.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian Line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

City of N. Y	Sept. 19	New York...Liverpool.
Germania	Sept. 19	New York...Southa'tn.
Nova Scotian	Sept. 19	Quebec...Liverpool.
Adriatic	Sept. 22	New York...Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New York...Liverpool.
Etna	Sept. 26	New York...Liverpool.
Hansa	Sept. 26	New York...Bremen.
Arabia	Sept. 30	Boston...Liverpool.
Hammonia	Oct. 3	New York...Southa'tn.
City Wash'n	Oct. 3	New York...Liverpool.
Anglia	Oct. 6	Boston...Liverpool.
China	Oct. 7	New York...Liverpool.
Europa	Oct. 14	Boston...Liverpool.
Saxonia	Oct. 17	New York...Southa'tn.
Persia	Oct. 21	New York...Liverpool.
Bavaria	Oct. 31	New York...Southa'tn.
Borussia	Nov. 14	New York...Southa'tn.

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	Sept. 15	Liverpool...New York.
Anglia	Sept. 15	Liverpool...Boston.
City Wash'n	Sept. 16	Liverpool...New York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool...Boston.
Kangaroo	Sept. 19	Liverpool...New York.
City Balt'e	Sept. 23	Liverpool...New York.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool...New York.
Columbia	Sept. 29	Liverpool...New York.
City London	Sept. 30	Liverpool...New York.

FOR HAVANA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Roanoke	Sept. 19	N York...Havana.
Corsica	Oct. 12	N York...Havana via Nassau
Corsica	Nov. 9	N York...Havana via Nassau
Corsico	Dec. 7	N York...Havana via Nassau

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Illinois	Oct. 3	New York...Nicaragua.

RIVER MATTERS.

(CONDENSED AND PREPARED FOR THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.)

☞ THE Cairo *Democrat* of the 21st says:

Yesterday the weather was cooler than it has been this season.

We have no change in the river since our last report. The Iowa reports 5½ feet on Herculaneum bar, falling slowly. To Memphis we have six feet large, and the same to Helena; below Helena there is good water. To Louisville we have 26 to 27 inches, the worst places being Flint and French Islands.

The Imperial, a small, stern-wheel boat, and the Poland were both above Shawnee bar, waiting to come over.

The river at St. Louis is rising slowly, having advanced some 3 or 4 inches in the past forty-eight hours. There is now 5½ feet to Cairo, and 6 feet below that point.

The Illinois river is falling from Peoria down to the mouth, with twenty-seven inches in the channel.

The Upper Mississippi has been falling from St. Paul to Keokuk, and the last arrivals report four feet on the Upper, and thirty inches on the Lower Rapids. Below Keokuk the river is on the rise, with four and a half to five feet on the bars.

The water in the canal at Louisville yesterday evening was two feet two inches, and falling. There is now no prospect of a rise for some time to come.

The Robb arrived at Louisville from Cincinnati, laden with lumber for the Government. She returned to Cincinnati.

At Cincinnati the river is falling, with three feet one inch water.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF BOATS.

ARRIVED.

Gallatin	Clark	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Haughton	Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Haughton	Elizabeth.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pennsylvania Central RR., Sept. 24—E W Lynch, 2 crates queensware; R E Breed, 3 do; W Franer, 2 bbls Carolina tar, 1 cask soda, 1 keg do; Jas Brown, 3 boxes; McCord & Co, 4 bxs hats; J & F B McCormick, 4 bxs mdse; Bally, Farrell & Co, 1 b tub; J Rose, 1 bdl mdse, 1 do salts; Morganstern & Bro, 1 bx dry goods; White, Orr & Co, 1 do; J Horne & Co, 1 bx mdse; Wilson, Carr & Co, 1 bx dry goods; P Lippert, 2 bxs hats; J Brownlee, 3 kgs soda; McDonald & Co, 2 kgs saltpeter; W Cooper & Co, 3 kgs soda; E H Meyers & Co, 8 do; R & A C Duncan, 2 do; J McCargo, 1 bx marble; J J Gillespie, 1 bx vegetables; Caul & Co, 9 bxs shoes; R H Hartley, 1 bx leather; J W Barker & Co, bx dry goods; R E Sellers & Co, 1 bx drugs, 1 kg sal soda; E P Long, 3 bxs shoes; R Peel, 1 kg soda; W Mc-Clintock, 18 rolls carpet; McCord & Co, 9 bxs hats; B L Fahnestock, 1 bx drugs; Macrum & Glyde, 1 bx mdse; O McClintock & Co, 2 rolls carpet, 2 bales do, 1 bx mdse; J W Carnahan & Co, 3 bxs shoes; W E Schmertz & Co, 6 bxs do; R Straw, 2 sewing machines; G Skinner, 1 bx mdse; J Frank & Bro, 1 bx mdse; J S McCullough, 1 bx shoes; C C Mellor, 1 melodeon; E H Myers & Co, 2 kgs soda; T A McClelland, 28 bxs shoes; J J Gillespie, 5 bxs w glass; Runeman & Co, 4 clocks; J Ross, 1 bx yeast powders, 1 package, 5 bxs c tartar, 1 cask s soda; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 4 bbls nails, 1 bath tub; E Hazleton, 25 bgs coffee; Means & Coffin, 3 hhds sugar, 1 bx dry goods; W Little & Co, 940 bus cement, 1,360 bus plaster; W S Jackson, 1 carriage; H Higby, 1 bbl glass, 1 cask do; Mair & Co, 1 bbl hardware, 1 bx do; J F Jas & Co, 1 bx hardware; B B J & Co, 2 bxs glassware; Allegheny Arsenal, 144 bxs shell; McFarland & Co, 1 case oil cloth; W D & H McCallum, 1 do; Colville & Anderson, 2 slabs marble; M Fire, 1 bx dry goods; W Carson, 1 do; J Boobyer, Jr, 1 do; Brown & Co, 1 bbl glasswave, 1 bbl slate; Lane, McAloy & Co, 1 bx dry goods; C Blume, 1 bx mdse; E Hazleton, 1 bbl whiting; E Young, 1 bbl oysters; E Lindsay, 1 do; S Dyer, 1 hhd sugar; J Floyd, 3 bxs dry goods; Clark & Co, 1 bx drugs; J Henderson & Bro, 1 bx ass ed goods, 1 bx indigo; W Pickersgill, 2 bbls varnish; Murphy & Boggs, 1 bx mdse; J G Davis, 1 bx books; A Lysle, 1 bx mdse; Colville & Anderson, 1 block marble; J Lockhart, 5 bags coffee; Owens & Kennedy, 10 bbls sweet potatoes; R H R Whitely, 1 box hardware; McCord & Co, 1 bx hats; McWhinney & Co, bx hardware; W Little & Co, 1 bbl plaster; H Shiels, 13 bdls paper; J Patterson, 1 bx shoes; J Springer, 1 bx mdse; W M'Elroy, 1 bx dry goods; Means & Coffin, 1 bx do; P & C RR, 1 bbl; J & B M'Connell, 1 bx mdse; M'Cord & Co, 8 bxs hats; Reymer & Bro, 47 bxs pickles; J Dunlevy, Jr, 7 bxs toilet soaps; W H Garrard, 1 bx mdse; R W Poindexter, 2 bxs liquorice; L & D, 8 bales rope, 6 coils do; C H Love & Co, 1 bale burlaps; Hammer & Dauler, 3 bxs furniture; J W Carnahan & Co, 1 bx shoes; J W Barker & Co, 1 bx dry goods; Morganstern & Bro, 2 bxs do; J D Glass, 2 bales cork; Hostetter & Smith, 2 bxs drugs; Davis & M'Ilwaine, 1 bx dry goods; M'Farland, Collins & Co, 3 rolls carpet; W E Schmertz & Co, 2 bxs shoes; O & C, 1 bale wire, 5 bdls do; J Brownlee, 3 qxs soap, 5 do soap powders, 2 pkg c tartar, 2 do sal soda; O M'Clintock & Co, 1 roll carpet; B A Fahnestock & Co, 1 bx drugs; J Stevenson, 1 bx mdse; J R G, 1 bx shoes; H Childs & Co, 1 bx do; Singer, Nimick & Co, 1 bx machinery; M'Whinney & Co, 2 bxs hardware; J Patterson, 4 bxs shoes; G Faas, 12 bales burlaps; G F Schuchman, 2 bxs liq; S & M Stein, 1 bx tobacco; T Kelsey, 1 pkg mdze; R & A C Duncan, 2 kgs soda; R E Sellers & Co, 1 bbl salt; W N Ogden & Co, 1 csk glass; J Brownlee, 4 kgs soda; W Cooper & Co, 2 ks do; J P Tanner, 1 bx shoes; T A M'Clelland & Co, 2 bxs do; E H Myers & Co, 1 kg soda; R Robinson & Co, 1 csk nmdlery, 1 bx do; J Horne & Co, 1 bx hats; G G Backofen, 1 bx liquorice; H Miner, 1 bx paper; Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co, 1 bale dry goods; W G Johnston, 1 bx paper; Jas Robb, 2 bxs shoes; J M'Cargo, 1 bx marble; Thos Lennon, 1 sofa frame, 2 bales, 2 frames; S Carson, 36 rolls leather, 1 bx do; Wm Gray, 1 roll do; T Porterfield & Co, 4 do do; G J Young, 25 bxs tin; Lt Col R H R Whitney, 5 bxs lariats, 2 do buckles, 2 do chains; Alexander & Co, 2 bxs mdze; J Floyd, 1 roll leather.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. Sept. 24.—J B Floyd, 16 bales hay; E D Dithridge, 50 bbls sand; Jones, Boyd & Co, 113 bxs iron; Floyd & Co, 49 bales hay; Laughlin & Co, 4 cars ore; Kloman & Co, 1 car ore; Jas Laughlin & Co, do do; Moorhead & Co, do do; Lloyd & Black, do do; Jones, Boyd & Co, 150 bars iron; Zug & Painter, 2 cars Champlain ore; R L Brown, 2 cars do; Reese & Graff, 2 cars do; Hugh Sweeny, 1 keg butter; P McKelvey, 1 car hay; Schultz & Son, 6 bdls pails; Chas C Balsley, 8 bdls do; D Haworth, 12 bxs cheese; L H Voight & Co, 18 bxs do; W C Seddon, 20 bxs do; H Riddle, 25 bxs do; Lippincott & Co, 1 box; T B Murphy, 4 bbls dried apples; C C Balsley, 33 bxs cheese; J W Van Hook, 16 pails butter; P Cartrill, 16 iron bolts; H H Collins, 225 water pipes; L H Voight & Co, 23 bxs cheese; A A Kelly, 2,800 feet lumber; Kaufman & Co, 9 bales wadding; Lockhart & Frew, 120 empty oil bbls; W H Garrard 27 sacks barley; Springer & McKay, 1 ale keg; A Burkhart, 1 bdl calf skins, 1 do sheep; J McCullough & Co, 2 bbls flaxseed; W Paynan, 1 box; Campbell & Hutchinson, 3 bbls apples; J Herbert, 4 bbls apples; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 25 flues, 26 blocks; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 144 sacks wheat; Caldwell & Bro, 20 bdls brooms; A Burkhard, 1 pkg sheep skins; M B Sneather, 8 bbls flaxseed; J Ogden & Co, 2 hhds ale, 3 bbls stout; Wm M Edmonds, 3 bbls ale, 40 hf bbls do; Wm Sneathen, 8 bbls green apples; Wm C Steel, 2 cases matches; Shell, Son & Co, 10 bxs cheese, 1 bbl eggs; M Grey, 3 bxs household goods, 2 chests; Cook, Pittock & Co, 19 kegs butter; Fackner & Irwin, 1 car lumber.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago RR., Sept. 25,—E B Godfrey 13 sacks and 1 crate rags; J Rhodes 22 bbls; Little & Trimble 29 b'xs cheese; Wm Root 1 box bowls; J Floyd & Co 1 box merchandise; J Thorne & Co 6 Kegs rivets; Pitts'gh San Com 2 boxes; J Tobias 22 bags timothy seed; Spencer & McCay 321 bags barley; Martin Sylvester 1 box; J P Scott 1 box; Shumaker & Lavy 10 doz wash boards; J L Dilworth 35 dozen buckets, 15 doz wash boards; H Langkamp 10 doz tubs, 5 doz keelers; J Sutliff 2 bales; Shumaker & Lavy 15 doz buckets, 10 doz tubs, A Riddle 8 doz tubs; R Townsend 8 casks, 3 boxes and 5 bundles merchandise; J M Snowden 5 doz tubs; Godfrey & Clark 41 sacks rags, 100 bales paper; G Benson 80 bags timothy seed; Graham & Thomas 25 do do; W McCutcheon 21 do do; Craig & Gallagher 1 iron shaft; H Riddle 3 bbls eggs, 5 kegs butter; J E Rice 1 bbl potatoes, 1 keg onions, 1 bbl butter; H Shacklion 1 trunk; Fetzer & Armstrong 1 bbl apples; Jas Sloss 1 keg butter; K Guff 1 bbl; D Fawcett 2 half bbls; H L Voight 7 bags potatoes; S Schwarts 1 bbl apples; McKeown & Co 100 bbls flour; Rea & Kiel 126 bags timothy seed, 5 bbls flour, 1 lot bran; J Moorehead 2 cars metal; J Rhodes 3 cars barley; Hostetter & Smith, 15 bbls liquors; Lambert & Stephens 50 do do; Wallace 100 bbls flour; Howard, Cottrell & Co 21 bags wool; O Martin 86 bbls flour; Atwell, Lee & Co 2 kegs shot; Lindsay & Telford 100 bbls flour; Rea & Kiel 1 car corn, 22 bbls apples; J Gordon 100 bbls flour; J Rhodes 1 car barley; Mebane & Co 31 hay.

P. C. & C. RR., September 24.—J O'Neill, 1 bx medicines; Jas Crawthers, 1 do; W Haslage, 12 dozen brooms, 6 doz brushes; Wm Flowers, 1 bdl pelts; Rider & Clark, 100 empty oil bbls; L H Voight & Co, 1 bbl soap, 4 bbls dried apples; J Grier, 9 hhds tobacco; Jas A Muzurie, 3 hhds do; Lindsey & Telford, 100 bbls flour; M B Snowden, 100 bags oil meal; Isaiah Dickey & Co, 3 bdls willow; R Dalzell & Co, 14 hlf butts tobacco; Jas Brownlee, 5 bbls whisky; Knox & McKee, 1 bbl flour; Hullamer & Co, 6 hlf casks, 16 bbls; McCullough & Co, 50 bbls whisky; J Murphy, 2 hhds tobacco, bx samples; M Heyl, 5 hhds tobacco, 1 bx samples; J W Taylor, 3 hhds tobacco; Col R H Whitely, 100 bxs h equipments; J Seiferth & Co, 21 bbls liquor; Hullimer & Co, 4 bbls liquor; G W Dixon, 2 bbls whisky, ½ do, 2 kgs do; R & W Jenkinson, 10 bbls tobacco; Hays & Stewart, 7 rolls leather; Jas Irwin, 1 bx sheet lead; J W Taylor, 4 hhds tobacco; M Heyl, hhd do; A Shank, 1 hhds do, 1 bx samples, Weyman & Son, 2 hhds tobacco; T A Manns, 1 do; Wm Sumner & Co, 37 sewing machines; E H Myers & Co, 50 bbls flour; M Delange, 100 green hides; F Van Gorder, 40 bbls flour; R T Kennedy, 3 cars wheat.

Allegheny Valley R. R., Sept. 24.—Beak & Co 1 car salt; J McD Crossan 3 cans, 1 bdg, 4 baskets; J Stoner 200 bus wheat; J Dalzell 3 ba kets; R McCausiin 10 sacks rags; Sanitary Com 2 b'xs; Penn Salt Co 1 mail bag; Forsyth 32 bbls refined oil; C Voight 1 box butter, 2 do eggs, 1 bag berries, 2 empty half bbls, 4 jugs; Linesco Oil Co 50 bbls benzole; Brewer, Burke & Co 119 bbls crude oil; Pennock, Ball & Co 96 bbls crude oil; E B Godfrey 41 sacks rags, 1 box; Garretson, Brady & Co 6 sacks wool; R Bard 1 sack wool; Jas L Darrah 3 bbls peaches; Mary Davis 1 lot movables; G Morrow 4 bags flax seed, 2 bbls eggs, 2 bundles calf skins, 4 beef hides, 2 empty cans 1 empty kegs, 1 bag rags; Gottenheimer & Bro 1 box merchandise; D McCarens 34 bags rags, 5 do hops, 1 beef hides; Jas Elkins 15 bags potatoes, 1 keg eggs; B A Fahnestock 1 empty keg; J F Duncan & Co 4 bbls peaches; G Rann 34 sheep pelts; W P Weyman 1 bbl, 1 half bbl, 1 box; B S Sloan 1 bag potatoes, 1 box eggs, 2 trunks.

Pittsburgh & Connelsville RR., Sept. 24.—Robert Kinn 23 bags potatoes; Ogden 2 bbls potatoes, 3 cooking stoves, 6 pots, 6 griddles, 3 shovels, 3 kettles, 2 dippers, 1 large pot, 1 fire pan, 1 block, 1 lot rope; Geo Williamson & Co 10 bundles scrap iron; A G Garfield 6 do do; Tuttle Hibbard & Co 16 do do; W H Teft & Co 2 do do; Park, McCurdy & Co 4 do do; A Bradly 5 do do; Parley & Blackstone 2 do do; Geo L Bedell 1 do do; Don & Elliott 1 do do; D Steen 1,625 bus coal; Thos Moore & Co 1,750 do do; Jas Laughlin & Co 10 perches limestone, Everet & Hopkins 10 rolls leather; J M Baxter 1 bbl whisky; Spencer & McCay 25 bags barley; S T Colone & Co 7 bbls 2 kegs, 1 boxes; T B Murphy 26 bbls apples; Thos Bell & Co 9 bundles, 9 bags; R Robison 2 kegs; H Shirles 1 bbl apples; Edmundson & Co 1 empty ale bbl; D Fawcett & Co 1 do; Jno Ogden & Co 2 bbls bottles.

POLICIES ISSUED

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the rights of suffrage, in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bills shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss:—

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true, and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. [L. S.]

ELI SLIFER,
se9:toct13] Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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Assets.....$545,896 46.
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